

# THE ANTIOCH NEWS.

Pledged to The Republican Policy of Reciprocity and Protection to American Industries, as Formulated in The Republican National Platform.

VOL. XV.

ANTIOCH, ILLINOIS, THURSDAY, MAY 15, 1902.

NO. 37.

## PEOPLE YOU KNOW

### WHAT THEY ARE DOING—WHERE THEY GO.

Interesting Items Gathered Here and There in Our Journeys About Town.

ELGIN, Ill., May 12.—Butterfirm at 22c; 105 tubs sold at 22c. Output for week, 600,000 lbs. Butter last week, 22c; last year, 18½c.

**Symptoms of Eye Strain**—The symptoms of eye strain are many; among them is pain in and about the eye-ball, twitching of the lids, eyes, sore lids, inflammation of the eye-ball itself, pain over the brows, at times extending to the back of the head and neck, sick headaches, causing nausea, nervousness, chills and shivering.

O. H. BARBER,  
Doctor of Optics, Antioch, Ill.

### Grand May Party.

Mrs. P. B. Campbell will give a grand May party in Antioch opera house Wednesday evening, May 28, 1902. It is customary at all May parties to crown the most popular lady May queen, but this time Mrs. Campbell has decided to give something more substantial. Mrs. Campbell will present the most popular lady with a handsome gold watch. Everything is being done to make this the most successful dance of the season. Prof. Kuehner will furnish music, with Prof. Lemmi at the piano. Dance tickets 75c; supper tickets 25c a person. Floor Committee—Fred Sholliff, Ed. Martin, Clarence Doolittle.

Fishing tackle at Webb Bros.

Fresh bread every day at Webb Bros.

Fred Sholliff was in Chicago on Tuesday.

Pure maple sugar at 10c a pound at Thayer & Vickers.

Mrs. Wm. Bartlett visited with her sister at Ivanhoe Monday.

Fancy negligee shirts, all colors, at Webb Bros.

O. H. Barber was transacting business in Chicago on Monday.

Try our 18 cent coffee, it is not so bad, at Webb Bros.

Mrs. Belridge was a Chicago visitor Monday.

Highest price in town for eggs and butter. Thayer & Vickers.

Born—To Mr. and Mrs. Sol LaPlant, Sunday, May 11, 1902, a baby girl.

A few more cases of corn and peas going three cans for 25c. Thayer & Vickers.

A. G. Watson was a Chicago passenger Wednesday morning.

Chase Webb was transacting business in Chicago Wednesday.

O. E. Allen, of Pleasant Prairie, Wis., was transacting business in Antioch, Monday.

The latest and most popular corset is the Daisie. All the fancy colors. Price only 75c. Thayer & Vickers.

The Alling families, of Chicago, have opened up their cottages on Bluff Lake and are now occupying them for the season.

Joe Yopp, wife and children, of Highwood, are visiting a few days with Grass Lake and Antioch relatives and friends.

A dollar and a half copy of "McKinley's Life" given away with each pound of baking powder. Thayer & Vickers.

Call and see the new and latest summer styles in hats, just received from the city, at the new millinery store on Lake street.

For Sale—Pedigree Shorthorn Bulls from 4 to 24 months old. Color, red and roan. Inquire of C. E. Allen, Pleasant Prairie, Wis. 37w4

The Fox Lake Cemetery society will meet with Mrs. Edwin Wilton on Thursday afternoon, May 22. Visitors welcome. Mamie Barnstable, Sec.

For a few days we will sell 50 and 60 cent dairy pails for 40c. A better one for so small a price you have never seen. Thayer & Vickers.

It is reported that the Wisconsin Central railroad has been purchased by the Canadian Pacific, which will use it as a means of entrance into Chicago.

For Rent—A seven-room house, good well, good cellar and good cistern in village of Antioch. Inquire of R. J. Cubbin, Antioch. 36tf

E. A. Dorrance and family, of Chicago, arrived on Saturday and are pleasantly located for the summer at their cottage on Lake Marie.

For Sale—Choice Yellow Dent and Stowell's Evergreen seed corn, tested and reliable. Also early and late varieties of cabbage and tomato plants. Inquire of Van Patten Bros., Antioch. 36w2

Boys iron-clad hose at Webb Bros.

Summer hats, 1902 style, at Webb Bros.

Frank Pittman, Sr., has bought the Will Gray house. Consideration, \$1,400.

Come and get our prices on soap and sugar. Thayer & Vickers.

Oliver Cubbon was transacting business in Chicago Monday.

Don't forget our line of clothing. It is up-to-date. Webb Bros.

Elmer Gullidge was a Chicago visitor Tuesday.

Just received a carload of Pillsbury's Best XXXX flour at Webb Bros.

Harvey Watson spent the day Tuesday in Chicago.

Time, trouble, money—all saved by buying here and now. Thayer & Vickers.

Simon Stoffle, of McHenry, was transacting business in Antioch Tuesday.

Farm implements, nails, smooth and barbed wire, tinware. Slim prices—stout values. Thayer & Vickers.

Pasturing to Rent—I have pasturing to rent and a quantity of a hay for sale, on the Elmer farm. Louis Forbich.

The Sunday special for the summer season on the Wisconsin Central will go in effect on Sunday, May 18, 1902.

Mrs. George W. S. Sutton who fell and received a severe sprain about three weeks ago is improving slowly and is now able to sit up.

I am now prepared to bore tubular wells, 2 and 3 inch, on short notice. Prices reasonable. Address W. G. Hucker, Lake Villa, Ill. 32tf

Mrs. Fredrick, of Chicago, now staying at Mrs. Eldora Horton's, will do dress making. Shirt waists and boys suits a specialty.

There will be divine services at St. Peter's church next Sunday morning at 8:30 and 10:30. Rev. Father Bruton, officiating.

James C. Pond, Gen. Pass. Agent of the Wisconsin Central Railroad, is spending a few days the guest of Levi Simons at Petite Lake.

Found—Between Channel Lake and Antioch, two door keys tied with a string. Owner can have same by calling at this office and paying for this notice.

Insure your life in the company that will pay you the largest profits on your investment. The New York Life leads all other companies in new business, as well as total insurance in force. It will pay you to investigate. W. T. Hill, agent.

A "Lightning Drill" social will be given at the M. E. church Wednesday evening, May 21, under the auspices of the Ladies Aid society. Pie and coffee will be served. All are cordially invited. Nellie A. Ziegler, secretary.

One fare plus \$2 for the round trip to St. Paul and Minneapolis via Wisconsin Central railway. Tickets on sale May 18, 19 and 20. Tickets good to return, leave St. Paul or Minneapolis not earlier than May 21 or later than May 29.

Having purchased the Stevens farm on English Prairie, two miles north-east of Spring Grove, McHenry county, Ill., I have decided to take for pasturage a limited number of cattle and horses at reasonable rates. Inquire of G. H. Wightman on the farm, or address E. D. Walsh, Waukegan, Wis. 36w4

The Antioch Hillside Cemetery society will meet with Mrs. Libbie King, south-east of town, on Wednesday afternoon, May 21. All members are requested to be present as it is election of officers. Visitors always welcome. Mrs. M. H. Farrier, president.

If you are in the market for a house and lot in or around Antioch, or wish to purchase a farm, borrow money or make a loan, or in quest of desirable lake front property, call and see me as I have some attractive bargains. J. J. Burke, real estate and loans, Antioch, Ill. 32tf

Low rate excursion to Chicago Saturday and Sunday, May 17 and 18 via Wisconsin Central railway. \$1.00 for round trip. Leave Antioch at 4:20 or 9:03 p. m. Saturday and 7:25 a. m. Sunday. Tickets good on regular trains leaving Chicago, Sunday, May 18, at 4:00 p. m., and Monday, May 19, at 8:35 a. m. American League ball game—Chicago vs. St. Louis. National League—Chicago vs. Pittsburgh.

We understand that several of our enterprising citizens are contemplating putting down cement sidewalks. This is the right thing to do, as the lumber bought now does not last long enough to pay for the expense of putting it down, and a nice clean cement walk is an ornament to any residence, and when all the sidewalks are of cement and of a uniform width we will all be proud of our village. The board should pass an ordinance compelling all new walks to be made of cement and establishing a uniform grade and width.

Mrs. May Oliver, of Clyde, Ill., spent the latter part of last week with Mrs. Geo. Sutton.

A little stranger came last week to gladden the hearts of Mr. and Mrs. Ed. Fox, of Pikeville. It was a girl and weighed nine pounds.

Get your piano tuned by a reliable tuner. Our Mr. Alden has had twenty years experience with all makes of pianos; was for three years expert tuner for Hallett & Davis company. Alden, Bidingler & Co., 209 Genesee street, Waukegan, Ill., dealers in pianos and everything in the musical line. 35tf

Grand opening dance. The opening dance of the season will be given at Selter's Grove, Saturday evening, May 17. Music by Stine's orchestra, Chicago. Dances will continue every other Saturday evening until June 14, then every Saturday night during the summer. Tickets 50 cents, ladies free. Everybody is invited. Robt. Selter, proprietor.

On Sunday evening while Mr. and Mrs. Jay Haycock were returning home after spending the day with Mrs. Haycock's parents in Antioch, and when they were driving through Main street they encountered three parties who were racing horses. They attempted to get out of their way by getting as close to the sidewalk as possible but they were run into and thrown out and their buggy demolished. Mrs. Haycock received several bruises, while their baby was badly bruised about the head and a doctor was called, but nothing serious has developed. The parties who were racing did not even stop to see what damage they had done but hurried away as soon as they could.

### A Narrow Escape from Lightning.

About nine o'clock on Monday evening, during a thunder storm, the residence of Mrs. Edwin Richards, and occupied by Mr. and Mrs. L. B. Grice, was struck by lightning. Mr. and Mrs. Grice were sitting in the room when the bolt descended down the chimney, coming out through an opening at the floor, passing within a foot of Mrs. Grice, and on to the kitchen where it did considerable damage, tearing off the plaster and otherwise damaging the house. Mrs. Grice was rendered unconscious for a while, but aside from being greatly frightened no bad effect has resulted. The damage to the building will not exceed \$100.

### Waukegan Camp M. W. A., Against Readjustment.

At a meeting of Lake Camp No. 174, M. W. A., of Waukegan, held Monday night, a long preamble and resolution against the readjustment plan was adopted, of which the following is a part:

Resolved, By Lake Camp No. 174, Modern Woodmen of America, located at Waukegan, Ill., that we are opposed to the proposed plan of rate readjustment of members, and also opposed to the expenditure of the general funds in advocating the proposed plan.

### Will be Admitted to Statehood.

On Friday the House passed the bill admitting Oklahoma, Arizona and New Mexico to statehood. The constitutional convention of New Mexico is empowered to change the name of the territory on its becoming a state if it so desires. The constitutional convention of Oklahoma is required to adopt a statute empowering the Federal government to attach to the new state any part or all of the Indian Territory, at such time as it may see fit.

### Card of Thanks.

We wish to extend our thanks to those neighbors and friends who so kindly assisted us in our sad bereavement in the death of our husband and father.

Mrs. Henry Rogers and family.

### Monument to Wade Hampton.

South Carolinians have already started a fund for a monument to Gen. Wade Hampton. The first contribution, which was of \$100, was made by Camp Sumter, United Confederate Veterans of Charleston, within twelve hours after the death of Gen. Hampton. It is expected the Daughters of the Confederacy in South Carolina will take an active part in raising the fund.

### Coincidence in Hampton's Death.

When President Hayes withdrew federal troops from support of the provisional government of South Carolina in reconstruction times the direction of affairs in that commonwealth was turned over to Gen. Wade Hampton as governor. It is a curious coincidence that Mr. Hampton died on the twenty-fifth anniversary of the day when he thus assumed control.

### Only the Mind Lacking.

A society bore once told Charles Lamb that he considered Shakespeare unworthy of the universal commendation bestowed upon him. "Had I the mind to do it," said the top, "I could produce plays quite equal to those of Shakespeare." "Just so," responded Lamb, "of course it is only the mind that is lacking."

## IS FOR HOPKINS

### STATE CONVENTION IS PLEDGED TO HIM

Republicans of Illinois Want the Aurora Man for United States Senator.

The republican party in state convention assembled, endorsed Albert J. Hopkins for United States senator, nominated Chris Mamer, of Chicago, for clerk of the supreme court, and Fred Busse, of Chicago for state treasurer. Alfred S. Baylies, of LaSalle county, was chosen as the nominee for state superintendent of public instruction, and three trustees of the state university were named.

The convention was not all harmonious. The Mason-Sherman contingent rebelled and accusations of all kinds of corrupt political practices were hurled at what was termed "the Lorimer machine." Lieutenant Governor Northcutt, permanent chairman of the convention, was assailed by the minority faction for what it claimed was "gag rule." The speech prepared by Speaker Sherman for delivery before the convention, was not heard.

The result of the convention was the will of a large majority of the delegates and therefore binds the party in solid support of the ticket as nominated. In spite of the great endorsement given Hopkins, Senator Mason says he will be the next United States senator from Illinois and he will begin at once an active canvass of state, speaking in every county in the enemy's country. Mr. Dawes, who was a senatorial candidate, withdrew from the race at the close of the convention.

The resolutions presented paid tribute to the late John R. Tanner and endorsed the administration of President Roosevelt, and also contained the following: "We unreservedly endorse the clean, honest and economical administration of state affairs under Governor Richard Yates, and point to the businesslike conduct of departments of the state government and indisputable proof that the welfare of the great state of Illinois demands that the republican party remain in control of its affairs."

### Lawrence O'Brien's Will Null and Void

At the regular term of the County Court the will of Lawrence O'Brien, lately a wealthy farmer of the town of Bristol, was presented for probate, but the Judge of the Court refused to allow the probate of the will. O'Brien died several weeks ago and left an estate valued at over fifteen thousand dollars. He left surviving a widow, five children and two step children. The will which was presented for probate was made six months before the death of O'Brien and it provided that the whole estate be left to the widow for her use during life and at her death it was provided that the estate be divided among the children, share and share alike.

There were no objections to the probate of the will but when the testimony was taken in regard to the making of the will it was discovered that the witnesses who had signed the will had not signed it in the presence of the testator or in the presence of each other. For this reason it was impossible for the judge to admit the will to probate and so he ruled.

As soon as this ruling of the court had been entered the heirs to the estate who were present in the court at the time, held a meeting and decided notwithstanding the fact that the will had been declared null and void every provision of the will as decided by the husband and father should be carried out to the letter. In a few days the heirs will file an application for administration of the estate and in this way the provisions of the will can be carried out by the widow.

It is an unusual case of affairs for a will to be refused probate on these grounds and the action of the heirs in laying aside any personal interest and uniting to carry out the desires of the deceased is even more unusual.

### ANTIOCH SCHOOL REPORT

For the Month Ending May 2, 1902.

	High School	Grammar School	Infants	Primary
No. days taught.....	20	20	20	20
" " days attendance.....	580	1232	1250	1436
" " days absence.....	60	150	350	184
" " boys enrolled.....	7	21	23	30
" " girls enrolled.....	11	15	18	31
Average daily attendance.....	11	30	31	35
Cases of tardiness.....	0	5	0	0
Cases of truancy.....	0	3	0	0
Tuition pupils.....	8	7	0	0

	SUMMARY.
No. days taught.....	20
Whole number days attendance.....	248
Whole number enrollment.....	117
Average daily attendance.....	12.4
Cases of tardiness.....	11
Cases of truancy.....	0
Tuition pupils.....	10

**Putting Sea Serpent Together.**  
Professor Wilbur C. Knight of the state university of Wyoming is engaged in putting together pieces of a sea serpent which he discovered in 1895. The animal was sixty feet long and is one of the most valuable specimens ever captured.

## WEEKLY CROP BULLETIN

U. S. Department of Agriculture, Climate and Crop Bulletin of the Weather Bureau.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., MAY 13, 1902.

As a rule the weather conditions during the past week have been favorable for the growth of crops. The weather was warm early in the week, but later it became quite cool, especially in the northern district, where temperatures in the thirties occurred. No frosts have been reported, however, and the only damage has been a slight retardation of growth. Showers occurred over most of the state during the week, mainly on Tuesday and Saturday. These have generally been sufficient to keep the ground well moistened, and in some localities have been sufficient to delay farm work. Generally, however, conditions have been favorable for carrying on farming operations, and full advantage has been taken of them. In a few localities the weather has been dry and crops are suffering for rain, but generally throughout the state crops are in a very good condition. The condition of wheat has generally continued to improve during the week, and it is now good over most of the state. In some localities the crop is very fine, but in a few others notably in the northeastern part of the southern district, it has deteriorated on account of dry weather. A few correspondents state that the chinch bugs are becoming numerous, but no serious damage has resulted as yet. Much wheat has begun to head in the southern district. Rye has continued to do well during the week and is now heading over most of the state. Oats have continued to improve and at the end of the week their general condition is good. The prospects seem less favorable in the southern than in the central and northern districts. Corn planting has progressed rapidly, except where interrupted by rain. In some localities, especially in the southern district almost the entire crop has been planted. Much corn is already up and looking well, but the cool weather of the latter part of the week has retarded germination and growth somewhat. Many correspondents state that the cut worms are damaging corn greatly and that some fields have been replanted on this account. Meadows and pastures have generally improved during the week, but pastures seemingly more than meadows, and though growth has been slow in some localities, the average condition of both is now very good. Many correspondents state that the hay crop will be very large. As a rule both gardens and potatoes are growing finely. In many localities potatoes are now being cultivated. There is considerable complaint of damage to gardens by cut worms. The prospect for peaches is less favorable than last week. This is also true of apples, though the prospect for the latter is still fair to good. The prospect for blackberries and raspberries is not very favorable, but it is good for other fruits.

### BLIND READ PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

Fifty Copies Embossed by Louisville, Ky., Printing House.

The American Printing House for the Blind in Louisville, one of the two printing houses of its kind in the country, has just finished embossing fifty copies of President Roosevelt's message to Congress for the New York State Library. The embossing of the President's message was made possible by the generosity of some unknown woman. Some time ago a blind man asked the Librarian for a copy of the message. He wanted an embossed copy, one that he could read. It was the first request for a President's message that the Librarian ever received, and the answer was that the message was not in the library. The Librarian said it was not likely to be for some time, as there was as yet no appropriation, and the treasury was empty. The Librarian told Jacob A. Rile, and Mr. Rile said he would write to a woman who he thought would donate the money. He wrote and the woman came. The woman contributed money enough to emboss fifty copies, but under condition that her identity be concealed.

### LITTLE BROTHER HAD NAME WRONG

But Otherwise His Story Did Not Deviate from the Truth.

Eight-year-old Harry, in revenge for some act of sisterly tyranny on the part of 10-year-old Margaret, conveyed the intelligence to their mother that Charlie Robbins had kissed the girl under the stairs in the main hall of the school building. The young lady stoutly denied the charge, declaring her small brother to be the guilty of a mean falsehood. "Don't you believe him, mamma! He is just a tell-tale, and it's a story—so there!" "It isn't a story, mamma. He did, and I seen her—way back behind the stairs." "He never, mamma! Kissed me, indeed! I wouldn't let him." "My dear," said the judicious parent, "what occurred behind the stairs when Harry saw you there?" "Well, anyway," was the reluctant reply, "it wasn't Charlie Robbins at all. It was Willie Sommer."

### A New Anesthetic.

Acoline is the name of an interesting product which is destined to oust cocaine, morphine, chloral, antipyrine, and other anesthetics. A little pinch dropped into a gnawing tooth instantly banishes pain. Acoline's properties were recently reported to the French Academy of Medicine by Dr. Chauvel and are based on divers experiments. Acoline has the great advantage of not being toxic.

### Thirteen Times Elected Mayor.

Mayor Glover of Bluff City, Kan., has just been elected to his thirteenth consecutive term as mayor. His honor says he found it rough sledding for a couple of terms, but now has his job so well in hand that everything runs very smoothly.

### To Whom It May Concern:

I hereby notify all parties not to trust my son William on my account, on and after this date, as I will not be responsible for any debts contracted by him.

B. F. VANPATTEN,  
Antioch, Ill., May 8, 1902.

## FOSS NOMINATED

### AT CONVENTION AT RAVENSWOOD SATURDAY

Mr. Foss the Unanimous Choice of the Convention—Nominated by Acclamation.

At Liberty Hall, Ravenswood, Saturday afternoon George Edmond Foss for the fourth time was nominated as the republican candidate to represent this district in Congress. The convention was a unit in Mr. Foss' favor and a most enthusiastic endorsement of his past splendid service and for his continued support.

The convention was called to order by C. A. Murray, of Waukegan. Mr. Bennett of Ravenswood and Mr. Cook of Lake Bluff were made temporary chairman and secretary respectively, and this temporary organization was made permanent.

Mr. Chadwick, of the 25th ward, Chicago, in a ringing speech renominated Mr. Foss for Congress, and the nomination was seconded by Mr. Charles Whitney, of Waukegan, who made a speech eulogistic of Mr. Foss and highly in accord with the sentiment of the convention. Other speeches in the same line followed, after which by a rising vote Mr. Foss was made the unanimous choice of the convention.

Never in Mr. Foss' long service of his district has he been accorded a more earnest and spirited support than manifested at this convention, where a perfect unanimity of sentiment showed beyond power of words to express the undivided allegiance of his constituency. To few men is it given to serve a people so long in public office and through it all gain the constantly increasing confidence and esteem of those whom he serves. Mr. Foss' splendid service, and his care for the interests of his district are certainly not without reward.

Lake county was represented at the convention by a full delegation.

### Biggest Vessel Afloat.

The five-master now being built for Messrs. F. Laeisz of Hamburg will, when completed, be the largest sailing ship afloat. She will be named the Preussen, her designed displacement being 12,000 tons and registered tonnage 8,000. This German-built vessel exceeds in tonnage any of the American five-masters and even exceeds the seven-masted steel schooner now under construction at the yards of the Fore River Ship and Engine Company at Quincy, Mass., which has a displacement of 10,000 tons.

### A New Lot Received

Ordway Plasters have come to stick—they will surely cure you if you stick to them. Ordway Foot Plasters cures Sciatica, Weak and Painful Knees, Ankle Joints and Cold Feet. Sure cure for Rheumatism. Corn and Bunion Plasters, six for 10 cts. A Sure Cure. For sale by Mrs. J. S. Sutton, Wilton Blk.

### For County Treasurer.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the office of County Treasurer of Lake county, subject to the will of the Republican County Convention, and solicit the support of my friends. I. C. PRICE.  
Wauconda, Feb. 20, 1902.

### LOCAL MARKET REPORT.

Corn—70 lbs. ear.....	40c
Hay.....	\$6.00 to \$10.00
MILL FEED.	
Barley.....	\$17.00
Middlings.....	19.00
Gluten.....	20.00
Oil Meal, per 100 lbs.....	1.65
Chicken Feed Wheat.....	1.20
HOGS.	
Hogs—Live weight.....	\$6.00
Hogs—Dressed.....	7.00
POULTRY.	
Turkeys.....	8c
Ducks.....	8c
Geese.....	8c
Chickens—Live weight.....	6c



# The Antioch News.

A. B. JOHNSON, Publisher.

ANTIOCH, ILLINOIS.

## EVENTS OF THE WEEK

Visit to ruins of St. Pierre and examination of heaps of bodies found there discloses the fact that 30,000 lives and all combustible material in the city were destroyed almost instantly by cyclone of gases and fire from Mount Pelée and not by lava streams.

By an explosion of gas at the furnaces of the American Steel and Wire Company at Neville Island, Pittsburgh, Joseph Antine, aged 24, was fatally and Tony Alene, aged 32, and Frank Butsch, aged 27, seriously injured. The explosion was caused by a "hang" or accumulation of metal.

Lawrence Bressano, a jealous fireman at the Atlantic Hotel, Bridgeport, Conn., split open the skull of Chief Tourish with a cleaver. Not satisfied with killing the chief, he seized a butcher knife, cut off his nose and ears and cut slices of flesh from all parts of his body. Bressano was knocked senseless before he could be arrested.

A freight train on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railroad left the tracks at DeKoven street, Chicago, tearing up the pavement, knocking down a lamp-post and striking a frame house with such force that it demolished a corner of the structure and threw it back nearly four feet. The occupants of the cottage were thrown from their beds by the shock of the collision.

George P. Meier, Edward Clancy, Amundus J. Kraus and William Geheke, four of West Point's popular young men, have started on a journey around the world on foot, from West Point, Neb. They have a burro which carries their tent, utensils and food. The four youths are under agreement not to separate, to live on what they can earn or what is given them on route, and, above all, to walk all the way except when affront. They expect to be gone three years.

An attempt was made recently to rob the Rock Island fast passenger train as it was pulling out of the station at Muscatine, Iowa. Three men were arrested and placed in jail. They gave their names as William Long, Thomas Murphy and James Bohlen, said they came from Moline, Ill., and claimed they were only trying to steal a ride. Three others escaped. The men were trying open the express car door when they were discovered, and three were captured by the trainmen.

Following is the standing of the clubs of the National Baseball League:

W. L.	W. L.
Pittsburg ... 3	Philadelphia ... 8
Chicago ... 10	Brooklyn ... 9
New York ... 11	St. Louis ... 12
Boston ... 10	Cleveland ... 13
Boston ... 10	Cincinnati ... 13

The clubs of the American League stand as follows:

W. L.	W. L.
St. Louis ... 10	Chicago ... 8
Philadelphia ... 6	Washington ... 7
Boston ... 10	Baltimore ... 6
Detroit ... 8	Cleveland ... 4

## NEWS GUGGETS.

Lieutenant Governor Stone, of Wisconsin, died at his home in Watertown.

Thirteen persons were killed in a landslide at Marola, province of Emilia, Italy.

Twenty-five persons were killed and many injured in an oil and methane explosion in a railway yard near Pittsburgh.

Queen Maria Christina, of Spain, resigned her regency and with deep emotion bade farewell to her loyal councilors.

Walter Spradley shot into a barge filled with excruciation at Spottsville, Ky., and killed Deputy Sheriff Jesse Mitchell.

Mine workers, men and boys, to the number of 150,000, have gone out on strike in the anthracite coal regions of Pennsylvania.

The five buildings of the C. K. Williams Paint Company, at Easton, Pa., were destroyed by fire. Loss, \$100,000; insurance small.

Suit for divorce has been filed in the Circuit Court in Chicago by Mrs. John Vance Cheney against her husband, the well-known poet and author. The ground urged is desertion.

The Buckeye Lumber Company's office, box factory, warehouse, dry boxes and 2,000,000 feet of lumber were destroyed by fire at Truckee, Cal. The loss will exceed \$200,000.

Walter L. Miles, of Edwardsdale, Pa., a junior pupil of the normal school of Westchester, died from injuries received by being struck with a pitched ball in a local baseball game.

Fire which started in Campbell Bros' drug store in St. Joseph, Mo., destroyed six frame store buildings and one dwelling, and damaged two brick buildings adjoining. The losses will aggregate \$25,000.

Jack Tiger, a Creek desperado, was shot and killed by United States Deputy Marshals near Alabama, I. T. Two of his companions, Sammie Fixico and Jesse Elser, escaped after exchanging several shots with the officers.

Congress acted promptly on message of President and appropriated \$200,000 for relief of volcano sufferers. President pressed the whole machinery of government into service to expedite the dispatch of supplies for the stricken people.

Jacob Roth, aged 67, one of the wealthiest farmers of Meigs Township, Ohio, met a horrible death. A savage boar which he was trying to separate from some other hogs, turned upon and gored him. He died in three minutes.

News from Costa Rica states that the military element in the neighborhood of San Jose, the capital, is in insurrection, refusing to recognize the authority of Anastasio Esquivel, who was inaugurated President May 8. The insurgents are proclaiming Domestio Iglesias, the former Costa Rican Minister of War, as President of the country.

John Mooney and Frank Friday were hanged on the same scaffold at the State penitentiary at Moundsville, W. Va., for the murder of James Hervey at Elm Grove over a year ago. Both died protesting their innocence.

## DEATH FOLLOWS EXPLOSIONS.

Catastrophe in Pittsburgh Causes the Loss of Many Lives.

Two terrible disasters, killing about twenty-five people and burning and injuring hundreds of others, occurred at Pittsburgh about 4 o'clock and reached a full climax at 6:15 Monday evening. In the Panhandle yards at Sheridan, about four miles from the Union station, Pittsburgh, a train crew was switching cars. Among them were two tank cars filled with refined oil and one with naphtha. The two oil cars, in being "kicked" along the track, came together with a crash wrecking one tank car and breaking a switch light. The wrecked car sprung a leak and the oil soon flowed to the switch light. It communicated to the tank and it blazed skyward. The heat caused an explosion, but not of much force.

The trainmen could do nothing, as the oil spread over the ground, making it impossible to reach the burning car. About 6:15 the second tank car containing refined oil exploded. It caused the crowd that gathered to fall back to the hillsides on each side of the track. In tranquility about a thousand persons were on the hillsides. Fire departments from neighboring boroughs responded, but they could do nothing.

About 6 o'clock a terrific explosion rent the naphtha car, causing every body to be evidently forgotten about. The dome of the tank lit in the hillsides about a hundred feet away, and the blazing naphtha spread like a fountain of fire, decorated the hillsides with its drippings, and as the fluid descended it fell on the unfortunate multitude which had come from their homes and work and paused to look at the spectacle. Among them were thousands of Italians and their numerous families. Scores of these were soon ablaze.

Immediately there was a rush for safety. Hundreds who were sprayed by burning oil tore their clothes off their bodies. Women were soon denuded, children screamed, men ran hither and thither like wild beasts. People set fire to each other. Some crawled in the dirt, others ran and fanned the flames with wind. Dozens of naked men beat their bodies among the bushes seeking to relieve the pain, others sank exhausted never to rise again.

At 10 o'clock the firemen had succeeded in subduing the fires in the freight cars in the yards. The property loss will amount to fully \$300,000.

## REIGN OF REGENT ENDED.

Mother of Spain's King Bids Ministers Farewell.

Queen Maria Christina resigned her regency at Madrid on Monday. The scene in the palace was extremely pathetic. While the streets of Madrid were gay with merry-makers the mother of King Alfonso XIII. was sorrowfully taking leave of her ministers, and placing in the hands of her young son the fulfillment of the arduous duties which she had performed with much tact and zeal for more than sixteen years.

The Queen, though only 42 years of age, looked much older and showed signs of deep grief and emotion, as Premier Sagasta and his cabinet entered the grand salon in the palace for the formal leave-taking. Her hands trembled and tears flowed freely down her cheeks as she signed the last royal decrees.

The two last decrees to which she affixed her signature were the bestowing of the order of the Golden Fleece on the Duke of Combarina and the fixing the day on which her son will assume the throne of Spain.

The ministers were received by the Queen, with King Alfonso at her side. Premier Sagasta, in his farewell speech to her as regent, depicted the loving confidence with which she had entrusted him and how, despite the grief of her widowhood, she had proved herself a woman of remarkable fortitude and administrative ability.

It was some time after the Premier finished his speech that the Queen was able to respond. She spoke briefly and with tremulant voice. She said: "I thank you and your colleagues for the loyal devotion which you have shown me. However short of my own ideal I may have fallen, I have always had the welfare of my country at heart, and have done sincerely what I could to repay the loyalty of my councilors. I hope you will help my son as you have helped me, because, although the King might possess natural gifts, he is still young and needs the help of good advice."

## ANOTHER LAND LOTTERY.

Three Hundred Thousand Acres in South Dakota to Be Disposed Of.

There will soon be another wholesale lottery conducted under the management of the federal government with valuable homesteads as the prize. There will be no blanks in the drawings, although some of the prizes will be more desirable than others.

About 300,000 acres of land of the Rosebud Indians in South Dakota were recently purchased by act of Congress, the law providing that the territory was placed in the hands of the Secretary of the Interior. Secretary Hitchcock, in making arrangements to open up this land, has decided to follow the plan that was followed so successfully a year ago in connection with the Kiowa and Comanche lands in Indian Territory.

As soon as the land has been surveyed and divided into homesteads, announcement will be made of the conditions governing the awarding of lots.

Lake Shore Breaks Speed Records. Lake Shore and New York Central officials made a record run between Buffalo and Cleveland the other day. The distance, 183 miles, was covered in 180 minutes. The run from Springfield, Pa., to Kingsville, Ohio, fifteen miles, was made in eleven minutes and a half. From Ashtabula to Cleveland, fifty-four miles, the run was made in fifty-three minutes.

Told in a Few Lines. Fire in a lumber yard at Terrell, Tex., caused a loss of \$13,000, partially covered by insurance.

The Army Relief Society of the United States has elected Mrs. Daniel S. Lamont as its president.

The corner stone of the new \$50,000 Carnegie library at Houston, Texas, was laid with much ceremony.

Daniel G. Held of the tin plate company, paid \$8,050 for Cardiff and Wales, carriage horses, at a Chicago auction sale.

## PASSING OF SAMPSON.

REAR ADMIRAL DIES AT NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Long Illness Is Ended—Demise of the Naval Commander Follows Breakdown Which Made Him Invalid for Months—His Career Briefly Sketched.

William T. Sampson, rear admiral, U. S. N., retired, died at his home in Washington, D. C., at 5 o'clock Tuesday afternoon. A cerebral hemorrhage was the immediate cause of death.

The rear admiral had been in a semi-conscious state for several days and Tuesday forenoon suffered a severe cerebral hemorrhage. At the bedside when the rear admiral breathed his last were Mrs. Sampson, Mrs. Oliverius, the rear admiral's married daughter; two young sons, Ralph and Harold Sampson; Dr. Dixon, the attending physician, and nurses and attendants.

William T. Sampson was born in Palmyra, Wayne County, N. Y., on Feb. 9, 1840. Up to the time of the outbreak of the war with Spain he was comparatively unknown outside of naval circles, and up in Wayne County, where he visited



REAR ADMIRAL SAMPSON.

often, everybody knew him as "Billy" Sampson. His father was a day laborer, and as boy and youth William often accompanied his father to places near the Sampson home, where he helped at "odd jobs."

Young Sampson found time to attend school in an irregular way, and showed so much ambition that he attracted the attention of William H. Southwick of Palmyra, who spoke of him to E. B. Morgan, at that time representing the district in Congress, and the lad received through Morgan the appointment as naval cadet at Annapolis.

Sampson first won fame and recognition on the old Patapsco, which formed part of the blockading squadron at Charleston in 1864. The harbor had been mined by the Confederates, and when the blockading admiral decided to enter the harbor he detailed the Patapsco to go ahead and clear the way for him.

Brave Deed at Charleston. Sampson was executive officer of the ironclad, and as the vessel steamed into the harbor he stood on the bridge in the most exposed position on the boat. He was a fascinating mark for the sharpshooters. As the little boat entered the harbor bullets from their rifles rained upon it. Sampson's men fell all around him, struck by the leaden missiles. He ordered them below and faced the fire alone. Slowly and carefully the mine-destroyer went ahead on its hunt.

Suddenly there was an ominous roar, columns of water were thrown into the air, and mingled with the liquid streams were the guns, turrets and sheathing of the gallant boat. Of the crew twenty-five were saved by other boats from the fleet; seventy-five sank in Charleston harbor. Sampson was blown 100 feet in the air and fell in the water many feet from where his boat went down.

In Charge of Naval Academy. After the war Sampson was detailed for service at the Naval Academy and remained there from 1868 to 1871, as head of the department of chemistry and physics. Then for several years he was attached to the Congress, but his first command was the Alert, to which he was assigned with the rank of commander in 1874. From 1870 to 1878 he was again at the Naval Academy, and ten years later he became the superintendent of the institution and maintained a high state of discipline. He was promoted to captain in 1889, and the next year he was placed in command of the cruiser San Francisco. In July, 1892, he was in San Francisco, and the next year, Washington, and the next year he was made chief of the bureau of ordnance. He held that position until the Iowa was ready to be commissioned, when he was detailed to that battleship.

Service in Spanish War. After the breaking out of the Spanish war Sampson was given command of the North Atlantic station, and he blockaded the ports of Cuba with his squadron, being joined in this work by the flying squadron under Rear Admiral Schley, who was next in command to him. At the time of the fight off Santiago, on July 3, 1898, Sampson, with his flagship, had started for Siboney, giving the signal "Disregard the movements of the flagship," but returned after the battle was over. The details of the controversy in regard to the credit for the destruction of the Spanish warships are fresh in the public mind.

Rear Admiral Sampson was married twice. His first wife was Margaret Aldrich, a niece of Pliny T. Sexton of Palmyra, N. Y. They were married in 1862, and had five daughters, four of whom are living. Rear Admiral Sampson's second wife was Miss Elizabeth Burling. By this marriage Rear Admiral Sampson had two sons, Ralph and Harold.

## News of Minor Note.

Lewis Young, colored, was hanged in the penitentiary at Moundsville, W. Va., for the murder of Arthur Kell at Welch in a quarrel over a girl.

At Jonesboro Tenn., Samuel K. Tadlock, aged 70, died, and when his sister, Mrs. Nancy T. Good, went to look upon his face she sank down and died also.

Dr. Frank Strong of the University of Oregon has been elected chancellor of the University of Kansas at a salary of \$4,500. He succeeds Dr. F. H. Snow, resigned.

## PLATFORM OF ILLINOIS REPUBLICANS

As Republicans of Illinois, in State convention assembled, we reaffirm the platform adopted by the national Republican convention at Philadelphia in 1900 and pledge anew our loyal support to the principles therein contained.

We record the people's deep sense of loss in the tragic death of their President, William McKinley. Soldier, patriot, statesman, he gave to the nation services so eminent as to secure to him not only a place in history among the world's great leaders, but also a lasting place in the hearts of his countrymen.

We deplore the loss of that unflinching exponent of Republican principles, John R. Tanner. In him the State of Illinois lost a splendid administrator, the Republican party a peerless leader and honest men a true friend.

We fully endorse and commend the administration of the national government by President Roosevelt. We bear witness to the many serious questions, foreign and domestic, which have been encountered by him and his chosen advisers, and express the highest appreciation of the ability, justice and wisdom with which they have been met.

We unreservedly endorse the clean, honest and efficient administration of State affairs under Gov. Richard Yates, and we point to the solvency of the State treasury and the businesslike conduct of the departments of the State government as indisputable proof that the welfare of the great State of Illinois demands that the Republican party remain in control of its affairs.

Recognizing the ability, experience and fitness of the Hon. Albert J. Hopkins for the position of United States Senator from this State, we heartily endorse his candidacy for that position and request the members of the Forty-third General Assembly of Illinois to elect him to represent this State in the Senate of the United States.

We endorse the record of our national Senators and Representatives for their services in the present Congress.

We declare that a fair and just recognition of the services of the federal soldiers and sailors of the late Civil War and those of the recent war with Spain requires that a liberal provision be made by pensions for the disabled survivors and for the widows and orphans of those who fell for the flag.

We commend the brilliant and patriotic services of our army and navy in maintaining the dignity and honor of our flag on the seas and in our foreign possessions, and we condemn the malignant attacks now being made upon our soldiers and sailors.

We approve of the Republican policy of protection under which our industries have developed, agriculture has been benefited and labor has been given steady employment at constantly increasing wages, and we approve of all organizations that will benefit the condition of labor and result in the common good of the tolling masses.

We condemn all conspiracies and combinations to restrict business, to create monopolies, to limit production or to control prices, and favor such legislation as will effectually restrain and prevent all such abuses, protect and promote competition and secure the rights of producers, laborers and all who are engaged in industry, commerce, and agriculture, and we commend the efforts of President Roosevelt to enforce the laws against illegal combinations in restraint of trade, and pledge him our hearty support in all his efforts to prevent the people from oppressive combinations of capital.

While we recognize that from a humanitarian and economic standpoint those confined in our penal and reformatory institutions must be kept employed and should contribute to their own maintenance, yet we favor such legislation as will reduce the competition between convict and free labor to the minimum. We pledge our earnest and untiring efforts to the passage of such laws at the next session of our Legislature as will bring about such results in accordance with the constitution of the State of Illinois.

We recommend the extension of civil service rules in the charitable institutions of the State. We approve the course of the present State administration in retaining fully trained and efficient employees of these institutions, and call for such legislation from the General Assembly as will prevent unjust removals upon change of administration of the party in power.

Resolved, That we favor a reciprocal trade treaty with Cuba.

## New State Central Committee.

First District—E. J. Magerstadt, Chicago. Second District—T. N. Jamieson, Chicago. Third District—Charles S. Deneen, Chicago. Fourth District—John J. McKenna, Chicago. Fifth District—J. E. Midwell, Chicago. Sixth District—William J. Moxley, Chicago.

Seventh District—Philip Knopf, Chicago. Eighth District—James H. Burr, Chicago. Ninth District—Fred Busse, Chicago. Tenth District—James Pense, Chicago. Eleventh District—T. H. Roy, Woodstock. Twelfth District—Charles T. Cherry, Oswego.

Thirteenth District—James R. Cowley, Freeport. Fourteenth District—James McKinney, Alton. Fifteenth District—John H. Pierce, Keokuk.

Sixteenth District—R. B. Fort, Lacon. Seventeenth District—Frank H. Smith, Dwight. Eighteenth District—Len Small, Kankakee.

Nineteenth District—Charles Eckhart, Tuscola. Twentieth District—H. D. L. Grigsby, Pittsford.

Twenty-first District—W. J. Butler, Springfield. Twenty-second District—C. N. Travous, Edwardsville.

Twenty-third District—John J. Brown, Vandalia. Twenty-fourth District—Randolph Smith, Pittsfield.

Twenty-fifth District—Daniel Hogan, Mendota.

At Large—Lot Brown of Cook County; P. H. Morris, Cook; Alexander Johnson, DuPage; Fred H. Rowe, Carroll; I. L. Edwards, Peoria; Fred H. Rowe, Morgan; J. S. Newville, McLean; J. H. Dunne, Williamson; C. J. Lindley, Bond; A. J. Anderson, Winnebago; C. B. Solvay, Fulton.

## Banana Culture.

Bananas are, as a rule, planted out systematically in rows, the "suckers" being placed at an average of ten feet apart. The banana plant bears only one bunch at a time, but it is a quick grower, yielding its fruit in twelve to fourteen months. When the plant is about six months old a second "sucker," or shoot, is allowed to spring from the root, a third after the ninth month, and so on, so that after the first year there is a continuous crop being reaped.

## CONGRESS.

In the Senate on Tuesday the Philippine question again occupied nearly the entire day. A House joint resolution making an additional appropriation of \$10,000 for the dedication of the statue of Marshal de Rochambeau in Washington was passed, as was a bill to appoint at the first general election in the territory of Hawaii. Ninety private pension bills were also approved. The House adjourned shortly after convening out of respect to the memory of Congressman Salmon of New Jersey.

The Philippine government bill again had a practical monopoly of the time in the Senate on Wednesday. The bill making appropriations for the diplomatic and consular service of the United States in the republic of Cuba, fixing the salary of the minister at \$12,000, was passed. In the House consideration was begun of the bill to enable the people of Oklahoma, Arizona and New Mexico to form constitutions and State governments and be admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original States. Representative Knox (Mass.), chairman of the committee on territories, and Mr. Hodge, the delegate from New Mexico, made extended speeches in support of the bill. Mr. McRae (Ark.), while favoring the admission of the three territories, gave notice of an amendment to consolidate Oklahoma and Indian territory and admit them as a single State. The conference report on the Indian appropriation bill was adopted, after a vigorous but unsuccessful fight, led by Mr. Little (Ark.), was made on the Senate amendment to open up the Uintah Indian reservation in Utah.

The Senate devoted the entire day Thursday to continuation of the debate on the Philippines. A resolution was adopted declaring that the Senate had heard with profound grief the death of Admiral Sampson, and Messrs. Perkins, Callinger, Quarles, Martin and Mallory were named as a committee to attend the funeral. In the House the bill to place three new stars in the American flag again had the right of way. General debate, the feature of which was an extended speech by Mr. Grosvenor of Ohio in opposition to the measure, was closed at 3 o'clock, and the bill was then read for amendment under the five-minute rule. An amendment offered by Mr. McRae to consolidate the territories of Oklahoma and Indian territory was defeated 57 to 103. One offered by Mr. Overstreet (Ind.) to consolidate Arizona and New Mexico and admit them as the State of Montezuma was pending when the House adjourned. The only amendment adopted was one providing that nothing in the act should be construed to legalize polygamy.

Again the debate on the Philippines had the right of way in the Senate on Friday. A joint resolution was passed to permit steam railroads in the District of Columbia to occupy temporarily the traveling public during the national campaign of the G. A. R. in October. The resolution offered by Mr. Culberson calling upon the Secretary of War for certain information as to Gen. Smith's order in the Philippines was at the suggestion of Mr. Culberson himself indefinitely postponed. In the House the statehood bill for Arizona, New Mexico and Oklahoma was passed. The rest of the session was devoted to private pension bills, eighty-seven of which were passed, twenty-eight original, fifty-four for increase and five to complete military records.

The army appropriation bill was passed by the Senate on Saturday and also an urgency measure appropriating \$100,000 for the relief of the volcano sufferers in the French West Indies. Mr. Perkins reported the fortifications appropriation bill. Mr. Proctor reported the bill making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture. A bill for the sale of sites for industrial plants in Indian Territory was passed. A resolution offered by Mr. Harris calling upon the Secretary of the Interior for information as to the sale of Indian lands in Kansas was adopted. Mr. Proctor offered a resolution, which was adopted, calling upon the Secretary of War for information as to how many Barbette carriages have been manufactured since July 1, 1890, and other information as to the disappearing gun carriages. A resolution by Mr. Patterson calling upon the Interstate Commerce Commission for information as to safety appliances in use on various named railroads was also adopted. The House transacted only minor business, including the passage of a resolution to print 6,000 copies of "Jefferson's Hillo," and then laid aside public business to pay tribute to the memories of Representative Rufus K. Polk, of Pennsylvania, and Senator J. H. Kyle, of South Dakota.

In the Senate on Monday the Philippine bill again held the right of way. The House emergency bill appropriating \$200,000 for the relief of volcano sufferers was passed. On motion of Mr. Proctor the vote by which the army appropriation bill was passed was reconsidered and the provision for the sale of army posts to those of Indianapolis, Columbus and Buffalo, and authorizing the President to use the money derived therefrom in purchasing other lands in the vicinity and constructing other posts; also to authorize the subdivision of this property. As amended the bill was passed. The House passed emergency bill appropriating \$200,000 for the relief of volcano sufferers in the West Indies and killed the bill consolidating the gas companies of Washington, D. C., by striking out the enacting clause.

## Washington Notes.

President Roosevelt has promised to attend the Olympian games to be held in Chicago in 1904.

Presentation in the House of a bill to amend the bankruptcy law developed strong opposition, ready not only to defeat the amendments but to repeal the law.

Secretary Shaw has decided to relieve treasury of some of the surplus by making deposits of public funds in thirty banks not now designated as government depositories.

## COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL

New York.

"Two large strikes, scheduled to commence on May 1, were averted, at least temporarily, and a number of smaller ones were settled, but many new controversies have begun. This labor factor is the only seriously unfavorable one in the industrial situation, exerting considerable influence over the volume of transactions, and also tending to unsettle confidence. In reasonable merchandise, especially dry goods and clothing, warmer weather has stimulated dealings, while outdoor work is prosecuted vigorously. Collections are more prompt as a rule, fewer extensions being asked. Shipments are less delayed by traffic congestion, and railway earnings thus far reported for April exceed last year's by 7.2 per cent." R. G. Dun & Co. thus sum up trade conditions in their weekly review. The review continues:

Consumers of finished steel products are compelled to place orders subject to the convenience of manufacturers, and it is the exception when any nearly delivered are promised. An unprecedented amount of railway work is being done, while the erection of new buildings would be much more extensive if material were available. This structural work is on a record-breaking scale and promises to reflect the situation hereafter, since most of the plants under construction will add to the productive capacity when completed. Pig iron has worked up to a higher point, Bessemer commanding \$20 at Pittsburgh on deliveries within six months, owing to the full contracts held by the furnaces. Foreign dealers have shown much wisdom by making concessions in this market.

Cereal prices have been less inflated by speculation than they were last week, yet a high level was maintained, and only slight reactions occurred. The general tenor of crop news was much more encouraging, aside from Kansas dispatches, which indicate that wheat needs moisture, although corn and oats have good prospects.

Good foreign crop conditions were calculated to weaken the tone, yet exports of wheat from the United States, flour included, amounted to 5,670,837 bushels, against 4,132,357 a year ago. Recent attractive prices have brought corn to market more freely than in preceding weeks, but receipts of 1,680,050 bushels for the week fall far short of the 2,378,664 in the same week last year. The comparison as to Atlantic exports is still more striking, only 164,704 bushels going out during the week, against 2,560,211 a year ago.

Chicago.

It was hardly to be expected that the week would pass without a more serious turn in the labor situation. Trouble has been in the air for a time and the beginning of the new month brought the culmination of some long standing disputes. Strikes occurred in many places, yet, in the main, they were local troubles involving no great body of men. It is gratifying to note an exceptional freedom from the bitterness that too often characterizes disputes between capital and labor, a tendency to avoid demonstrations liable to lead to violence, and a marked disposition to adjust the differences by arbitration. The building trades have suffered, and in some places new building plans have been hung up pending a settlement. This delay to spending is the most serious aspect so far.

In all the cities of the interior bank clearings are running far ahead of last year. Deliveries of wheat by elevators to millers on May contract helped swell the total. The grain markets held between the counter influences of unresponsive foreign markets and home conditions, tending to make a high price level. In the Northwest the season is backward. The fact that the crop will start uneven and generally late is not necessarily bad in itself, as one of the largest wheat crops ever raised in the

## THE MARKETS

Chicago—Cattle, common to prime, \$3.00 to \$4.00; hogs, shipping grades, \$4.25 to \$7.35; sheep, fair to choice, \$3.00 to \$5.00; wheat, No. 2 red, 81c to 83c; corn, No. 2, 61c to 62c; oats, No. 2, 42c to 43c; rye, No. 2, 55c to 56c; lard, 10c; butter, 18c to 19c; creamery, 20c to 21c; eggs, fresh, 13c to 15c; potatoes, 10c to 12c per bushel.

Indianapolis—Cattle, shipping, \$3.00 to \$4.00; hogs, choice light, \$4.00 to \$4.50; sheep, common to prime, \$2.50 to \$3.50; wheat, No. 2, 80c to 81c; corn, No. 2 white, 44c to 45c; oats, No. 2 white, 44c to 45c.

St. Louis—Cattle, \$4.50 to \$5.50; hogs, \$3.00 to \$3.85; sheep, \$2.50 to \$3.50; wheat, No. 2, 81c to 82c; corn, No. 2, 60c to 61c; oats, No. 2, 42c to 43c; rye, No. 2, 55c to 56c.

Cincinnati—Cattle, \$3.00 to \$4.00; hogs, \$3.00 to \$3.85; sheep, \$2.25 to \$3.75; wheat, No. 2, 81c to 82c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 65c to 66c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 43c to 44c; rye, No. 2, 61c to 62c.

Detroit—Cattle, \$2.50 to \$3.50; hogs, \$3.00 to \$3.85; sheep, \$2.50 to \$3.50; wheat, No. 2, 81c to 82c; corn, No. 3 yellow, 63c to 64c; oats, No. 2 white, 45c to 46c; rye, 60c to 61c.

Toledo—Wheat, No. 2 mixed, 82c to 84c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 60c to 61c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 42c to 44c; clover seed, prime, \$5.00.

Milwaukee—Wheat, No. 2 northern, 75c to 76c; corn, No. 3, 60c to 61c; oats, No. 2 white, 43c to 44c; rye, No. 1, 57c to 59c; barley, No. 2, 70c to 71c; pork, mess, \$17.00.

New York—Cattle, \$3.75 to \$7.00; hogs, \$3.00 to \$3.75; sheep, \$3.50 to \$5.00; wheat, No. 2 red, 87c to 88c; corn, No. 2, 67c to 68c; oats, No. 2 white, 50c to 51c; butter, creamery, 22c to 23c; eggs, western, 14c to 17c.

Buffalo—Cattle, choice shipping steers, \$3.00 to \$7.00; hogs, fair to prime, \$3.00 to \$7.40; sheep, fair to choice, \$3.25 to \$



## BURIED BY LAVA.

An Awful Volcanic Eruption in Island of Martinique.

### WORSE THAN POMPEII

City of St. Pierre Destroyed and 40,000 Persons Reported Dead.

Mount Pelee Explodes and Buries the Town Under Main of Molten Lava and Ashes—Eighteen Vessels in the Harbor Are Burned or Sunk—Neighboring Parishes Are Devastated by the Shock—Large Area of Destruction.

An appalling catastrophe has overwhelmed the island of Martinique, one that will go down in history among the world's greatest disasters. In this little island there has been a volcanic eruption, followed by an earthquake, which has destroyed St. Pierre, its principal city, and all of the town's inhabitants. It was one of those terrible outbreaks of nature's forces which cannot be anticipated and which leave widespread death and desolation behind them. Such a calamity might come upon any of the adjacent islands in the long chain which stretches in a southeasterly course from Porto Rico well-nigh to the coast of Venezuela, beginning with Guadalupe and ending with Trinidad.

**Destroyed Like Pompeii.**  
More than 40,000 persons perished at St. Pierre beneath the avalanche of fire, cinders and molten lava belched forth by the volcano Mount Pelee. St. Pierre and its environs are buried beneath a crust of seething, melted rock which suddenly overwhelmed that portion of the island. Since the days of Pompeii no more horrible volcanic disaster is recorded. Mount Etna, in Sicily, in 1684, killed 18,000 persons, and between 600,000 and 1,000,000 persons perished in the earthquakes that followed. At Yeddo, Japan, 300,000 perished by the earthquakes in 1703, and at Pekin, in 1708, 120,000 met death. But the St. Pierre horror was so sudden, so awful, that it will go down in history linked with the destruction of Pompeii, Stabiae and Herculaneum, in A. D. 79.

In all essential points they were alike. Mount Pelee suddenly belched forth thousands of tons of liquid lava, which buried St. Pierre and miles of territory beneath a bed of fire. Then the earth quaked, opened an awful chasm, and swallowed thousands of persons. The sea receded, and then a mighty tidal wave swept over the harbor, engulfing the ships and their crews. A great cloud of steam arose, tons of fire descended from the sky, the waters of the bay mingling with the hot lava, roared, the heav-

## THE APPALLING DISASTER AT ST. PIERRE.

HUMAN language is inadequate to express human impotence in the presence of such an appalling calamity as that which has visited the City of St. Pierre in the island of Martinique, too feeble to convey any measure of human sympathy large enough to meet the awful suffering that must have accompanied it. Such a catastrophe almost baffles human comprehension. We think we have some conception of the distress and suffering incident to a Johnstown flood or a Galveston hurricane. We try to comprehend the horrors of drowning in midocean or of women and children being inhaled and swept into eternity by a windstorm. But here was a city of 30,000 inhabitants covered with molten lava and wiped out of existence in the twinkling of an eye.

No visitation in all the wide range of nature's phenomena could be so terrible as this. The hapless inhabitants of the town were literally buried in masses of fire that appeared to fall from the sky in lurid torrents. The rain of fire from the volcano of Mount Pelee swept down with such terrific suddenness and fury as to give no one an opportunity to escape. As complete as the destruction of Sodom and Gomorrah was the obliteration of St. Pierre. Not only was the town of St. Pierre completely submerged with molten lava, but as the volcanic dust fell over 100 miles from the crater, it is known that the people of Dominica and St. Vincent suffered heavily.

It now appears probable that the volcanic eruption has destroyed from 40,000 to 50,000 lives. The destruction of St. Pierre, with its appalling loss of human lives, surpasses in awful suddenness and completeness all save the most dreadful disasters recorded by history.

only the beginning of the end. Alarming rumors came from Guadalupe, Dominica and other islands in the Antilles where volcanoes, supposed to be extinct, are beginning to be active again. That there is some connection between the seismic disturbances in Central America and those among the islands along the eastern limit of the Caribbean Sea is undeniably true. We can regard destruction of this kind in far-away Asia or Africa with complacency, but the nearness of the horror, at our very doors even, cannot but be regarded with apprehension.

Among the survivors are eight passengers from the steamer Roraima, all of the rest having perished when the vessel went down. They are horribly burned with molten lava that fell on the steamer in showers. The Roraima's survivors say that there had been earthquake shocks for days, and that the volcano was sending up clouds of steam and ashes for some time. The great disaster did not come until Thursday morning, May 8.

**Volcano Seems to Explode.**  
They say that between 7 and 8 o'clock the volcano, Mount Pelee, seemed to explode. There was a terrible convulsion of land and sea. The upheaval of the waters seemed to pick the steamer up, throw it at the sky, and then drop it into the seething waters of the bay. The steamer was dashed to pieces, only eight persons surviving. They clung to pieces of wreckage in the water until they were picked up by the cruiser Suchet.

From the crater of Mount Pelee the survivors of the Roraima say molten rocks and ashes belched out for about three minutes. The great mass of burning lava poured out directly over the town and covered the surrounding districts for a radius of four miles.

The Roraima only escaped by cutting its cables and steaming away at full speed. The captain was severely burned. The chief engineer is dead. All

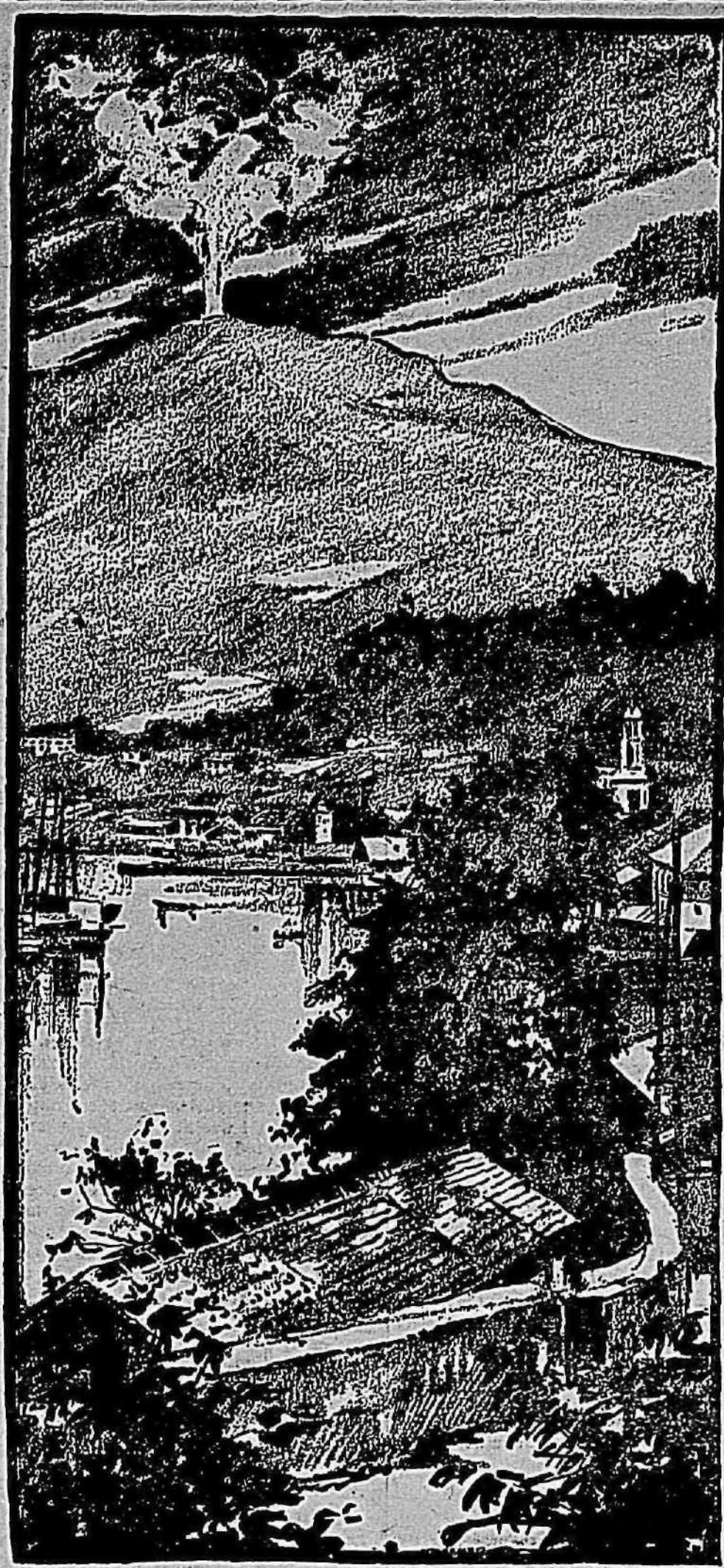
Sailors on the different vessels, crazed by fear and suffering, leaped into the sea in a vain endeavor to escape the pitiless rain of fire; but of all that took refuge in the water only thirty were picked up by the boats lowered by the cruiser Suchet, which arrived after the explosion of the volcano.

From the number of dead bodies seen on the wharves, which completely encircle the water front of St. Pierre, it is believed that when the rain of fire began to descend upon the city from Mount Pelee the inhabitants rushed to the shore, hoping to escape death by taking to the sea. But everything in the shape of a boat must have been consumed in the flames, and the unfortunate people perished on the spot they had sought for refuge.

The water in St. Pierre harbor is so deep that ocean vessels of the deepest draft are able to discharge cargoes directly on the wharves. This being the case, many who sought refuge in the water are believed to have been drowned.

**City a Fiery Furnace.**  
According to eye witnesses the whole of St. Pierre seemed suddenly to become a fiery furnace, while awful shrieks of agony rose in an instant from thousands of victims wrapped in liquid flame, and then there was no further noise except the crackling of burning buildings and the roar of the volcano. There was no time for those alive to look back. If parent or child was behind it was left in the wild rush to escape what seemed the opening of hell upon earth, and of those who sought escape many were stricken by bolts of quivering flame which came down apart from the general mass.

It was evident that most of them had not been merely suffocated, but burned to death in a lake of fire precipitated upon them. The corpses showed signs of terrible agony. While the streets



MT. PELEE, THE DEATH-DEALING VOLCANO.

### ST. VINCENT ALSO IN RUINS.

North Half of Island Laid Waste by Havoc—500 Are Dead.

As was expected, news now comes from the British island of St. Vincent, which lies directly south of Martinique, being separated from it by the island of St. Lucia, that there has been a violent volcanic outbreak, that the entire northern end of the island is being devastated, and that it is cut off from the southern end by streams of lava. It is certain that more than 500 persons have already perished in the rain of lava from the craters of the volcano in the northwest part of the island. Streams are dried up and in many places a food and water famine is threatened. All the plantations have been destroyed and the ashes are two feet deep.

### A FERMONT OF TERROR.

**Inhabitants of the Whole West Indian Group Terror-Stricken.**  
The whole of the West Indies is in a ferment of terror. The inhabitants have given way to insensate panic, fearing eruptions of many of the volcanoes which have been supposed to be extinct. The crater of Mount Pelee, in Martinique, had been extinct for fifty years, and the people in adjoining islands believe that if the Martinique volcano became active all the others will also. Grief and terror have seized the people where earthquakes have begun. Deaths in fifty families, as a result of earthquakes, have already occurred at St. Thomas.

**France Raises Relief Fund.**  
President Loubet has contributed 20,000 francs and the French cabinet has donated 5,000 francs to the fund being raised in Paris for the sufferers by the St. Pierre disaster.

### HORROR TOLD IN A NUTSHELL.

St. Pierre, Martinique totally destroyed by fire, caused by terrible volcanic eruption May 8.

All shipping in port destroyed. Entire population of 40,000 perished, including the Governor and his wife.

Steamer Roraima and cable ship Grappler, with all on board, lost.

Steamer Roddam narrowly escaped to St. Lucia; captain badly burned. Nearly all officers and crew succumbed.

South of island safe, but all vegetation destroyed; people and stock perishing for water; rivers blocked with ashes; food scarce.

St. Vincent crater in full activity; can be seen fifty miles away. Steamers report thick ashes two hundred miles from island; dangerous to approach.

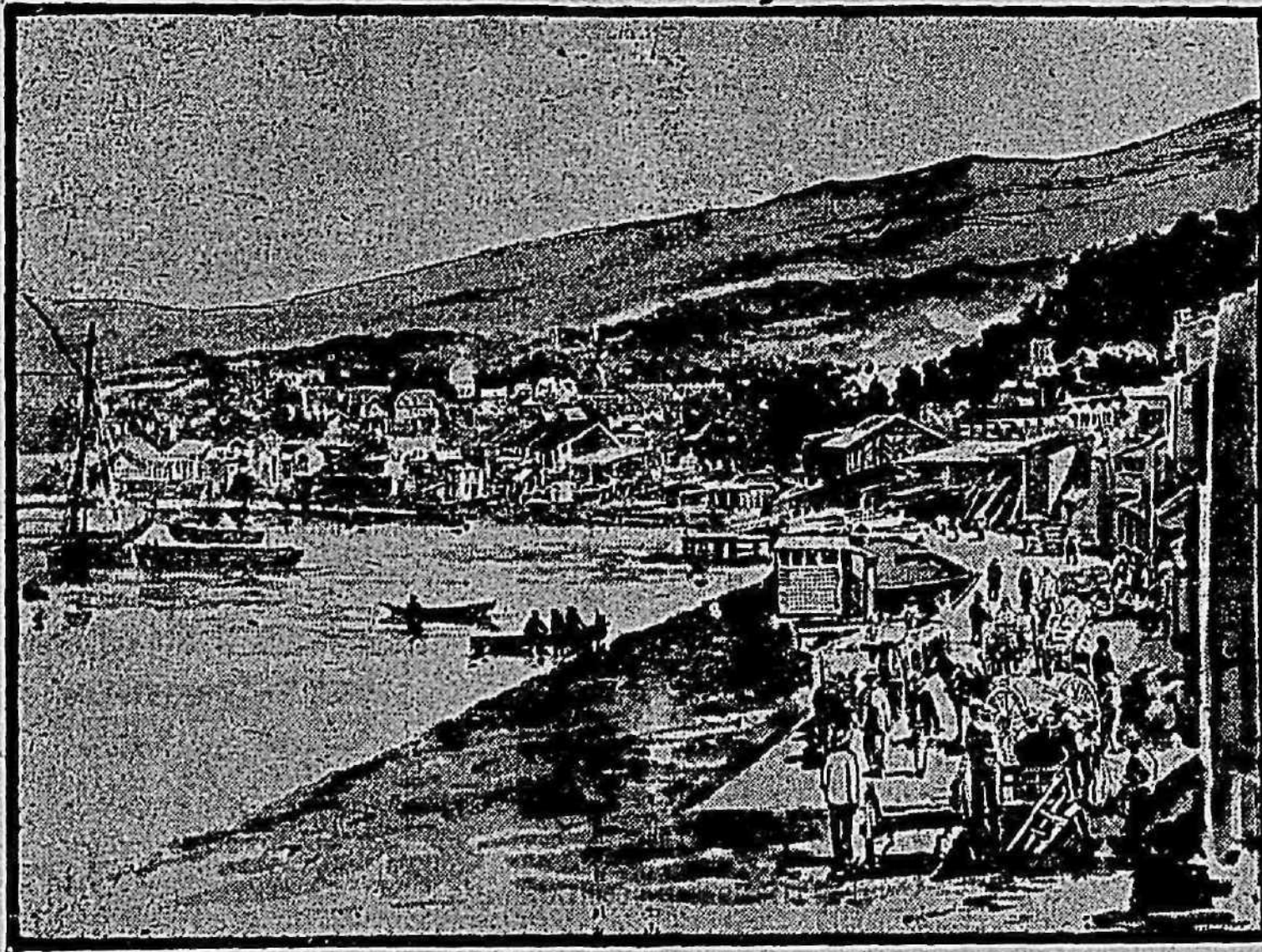
Loss of life great. Cables broken.

**Epidemic Threatened.**

The captain of the cruiser Suchet reports that St. Pierre is nothing but a city of smoking ruins. He has received information from exploring parties that have managed to enter the city and this shows that decomposition of the remains of the 30,000 human beings who lost their lives there has set in to such an extent that the odors arising almost surpass the sulphur flames. This condition of affairs threatens an epidemic of disease.

**Natives Fear World's End.**

The surviving negroes of the island are made with terror over the calamity at St. Pierre, and many of them seem to think the end of the world has come.



THE SEA FRONT OF ST. PIERRE.

Neck of the Harbor Showing Where Volcanic Flow Overwhelmed Town and Tidal Waves Were Caused by the Lava Running Into the Sea.

ens filled with smoke, vapor and ashes. Quiet ensued. A city had perished.

### Series of Eruptions.

The first disturbance occurred in Guatemala four or five weeks ago and was of a seismic nature. Although the loss of life was comparatively small, the earthquake was one of unusual severity, extending over a considerable area of the country, ruining large numbers of coffee plantations, doing much damage to property in the cities, and killing nearly 1,000 persons, 500 of whom perished at Quetzaltenango, the second city of Guatemala. At the same time an extinct volcano in Salvador broke out again, but without doing any damage at last accounts. Upon the heels of this news came the reports of earthquakes and volcanic disturbances at St. Vincent in the British West Indies, which were so alarming that the people were fleeing for shelter in all directions. The flow of lava from Mount Pelee volcano began on Saturday and on Monday 200 persons lost their lives in the vicinity of St. Pierre. Later the eruption increased in violence, ending in the destruction of the city and leaving but thirty persons alive.

That the eruption was one of almost unprecedented severity and destructiveness is shown by the fact that even the vessels in the harbor could not get away from the storm of fire and ashes which descended upon them from the volcano. It was the story of Herculaneum and Pompeii over again. And this may be

the officers and engineers were dead or dying. Nearly every member of the crew is dead. Supercargo Campbell and ten of the crew of the Roddam jumped overboard at St. Pierre and were lost.

At 1 o'clock Thursday afternoon, when the Suchet sailed away to carry the news of the disaster to the nearest cable office and to get assistance, the town of St. Pierre was one mass of roaring flame.

The first eruption from Mount Pelee came Saturday, accompanied by a series of earthquake shocks. The cable lines were destroyed early in the week; but the inhabitants of neighboring islands heard the reverberations from frequent explosions. Still the inhabitants of St. Pierre took no alarm, and only a few of the white people of means left the city for safer places down the coast.

### Comes Without Warning.

The culminating disaster seems to have come without warning. There was an explosion, which threw an immense volume of molten rock, dust, ashes and black smoke thousands of feet into the air. Then, almost instantly, the rain of fire descended upon the city. The shower of lava and ashes extended for five miles out to sea and presumably as far inland. Ships in the harbor were tossed and pitched about by the upheaval accompanying the explosion, and most of them were shattered into wreckage. Those not destroyed in this manner were almost instantly set on fire by the burning lava, from which there was no escape.

were full of dead, whole families perished in their houses, which caught fire, the inmates being roasted inside the dwellings.

There were eighteen ocean steamers and vessels in the harbor and all were overwhelmed by the downpour of fire from the volcano. It is from these eighteen vessels that the Suchet picked up the thirty survivors.

There is no cable communication with St. Pierre. The repair steamers sent to restore the line which was broken earlier in the week were destroyed in the general catastrophe.

### UNCLE SAM TAKES ACTION.

Congress Appropriates \$100,000 to Aid Sufferers in Martinique.

The United States was the first nation to appropriate money for the relief of the sufferers in the French West India. Under a suspension of the rules Saturday the Senate unanimously passed a bill appropriating \$100,000 for the relief of the citizens of Martinique.

The bill authorizes the President to purchase provisions, clothing, medicines and other necessities and tender them, in the name of the government of the United States, to the French government for the relief of her terribly afflicted people and authorizes the Secretary of War to use such vessels as are necessary for the quick transportation of the same.

### GREAT DISASTERS IN HISTORY.

	Lives Lost
Feb. 24, 79—Pompeii destroyed by eruption of Mount Vesuvius	30,000
1187—Catania, in Sicily, overturned by earthquake	15,000
1208—Gilead destroyed by earthquake	60,000
Dec. 6, 1450—Earthquake at Naples	40,000
Feb. 25, 1631—Earthquake at Lisbon	80,000
September, 1693—Earthquake in Sicily buried fifty-four cities and towns and 300 villages; of Catania and its 18,000 inhabitants not a trace remained	100,000
Feb. 2, 1703—Jeddo, Japan, destroyed	200,000
Nov. 30, 1731—Earthquake at Pekin	100,000
Oct. 28, 1740—Lima and Callao demolished	15,000
September, 1754—Grand Cairo destroyed	40,000
June 7, 1755—Kascham, Persia, swallowed up	40,000
Nov. 1, 1755—Great earthquake in Spain and Portugal; in eight minutes 50,000 inhabitants of Lisbon perished; cities of Coimbra, Oporto, Braga and St. Ubes wholly overturned. In Spain Malaga reduced to ruins. One-half of Fez, Morocco, destroyed, more than 12,000 Arabs killed; 2,000 houses in island of Madeira destroyed	100,000
Feb. 4, 1797—Whole country between Santa Fe and Panama destroyed, including City of Quito	40,000
Aug. 10, 1822—Aleppo destroyed	20,000
May 26, 1830—Canton, China, shaken	6,000
May 7, 1812—Cape Haytien destroyed	5,000
March 2, 1836—Earthquake in Molucca Islands	3,000
Dec. 30, 1857—Calcutta, India, destroyed	10,000
July 2, 1863—Earthquake partly destroyed Manila	1,000
Aug. 31, 1868—Earthquake in Peru and Ecuador	25,000

### HAS AN ACTIVE HISTORY.

Martinique Under Various Dominions in Past Two Centuries.

Martinique has had more vicissitudes of ownership than any one spot of land in the West Indies. During the great wars of the last century between England and France it was four times taken by the English, being seized in 1702, 1781, 1794 and 1800, and finally restored by the treaty of 1814, only after the most urgent representations on the part of the French that not for commercial nor military purposes, but solely for a sentimental consideration, the island should be returned; that the French people desired above all things to own the little island which had given them their beloved empress. England yielded the point with diplomatic courtesy, and since 1814 the tricolor has floated over Martinique.

Like St. Helena, it is far from the beaten routes of tourist travel; like Elba and the lonely rock on which Napoleon Bonaparte died, it would not be known at all save from the fact of having been made famous by a historic character, who attracted the attention of the civilized world, and after death was the object of Irish sympathy and is still the idol of a nation.

### ST. VINCENT POPULOUS.

Island Threatened by Volcano Was Overwhelmed in 1812.

St. Vincent is seventeen miles long and ten miles wide, and has a population of 50,000. Kingston, the capital, has a population of 8,200. It has more extensive valleys than a majority of the lesser Antilles, but culminates in a vast volcanic crater, Soufriere, which was last in eruption in 1812, when thousands of people lost their lives. This eruption was most disastrous in its effects, covering the whole island with ashes, clanders, pumice and scoriae, destroying many lives and ruining many estates. It lasted three days and 10,000 perished in a moment of time.

A most curious feature of this eruption was that ashes from this volcano descended upon Barbados, ninety-five miles to the windward.

### ST. PIERRE A BUSY CITY.

Town Which Is Destroyed Was Chief Port of Island.

The principal towns of Martinique are Fort de France, the political center of the island, and St. Pierre, the principal port. Fort de France, formerly Fort Royal, was a hundred years ago the leading port of entry, but has been supplanted by its more enterprising neighbor a few miles away.

St. Pierre had an individuality of its own. Its houses were painted yellow, their shutters blue, their tiled roofs were red; so with red, yellow and blue on the deep green background of tropical vegetation one of the most startling combinations that the eye of the artist could desire was noticeable. Like all tropical towns, St. Pierre, was dead in the middle of the day, all business and pleasure being suspended from 9 to 3 o'clock during the hot season, and in these hours everybody kept indoors and slept.

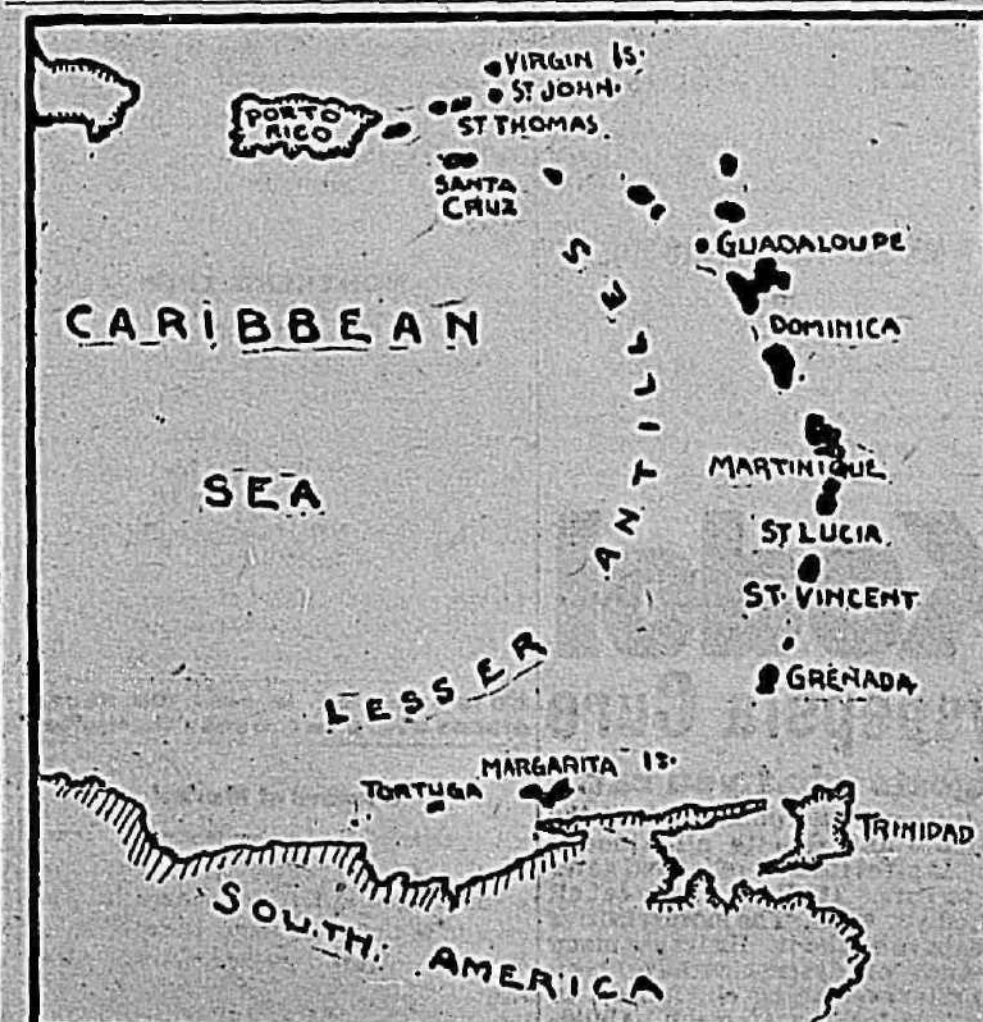
### CAUSE OF ERUPTIONS.

Volcanic Outbreaks Are Explosions of Steam in Subterranean Cavities.

Volcanic outbreaks, according to Prof. Shaler of Harvard University, are caused by the explosion of steam under high pressure, steam which is bound in rocks buried underneath the surface of the earth and there subjected to such tremendous heat that when the conditions are right its pent-up energy breaks forth and it shatters its stone prison walls into dust.

The common belief is that the water enters the rocks during the crystallization period. The rocks containing the water are blown into dust, which sometimes is carried so high as to escape the power of the earth's attraction and float by itself through space.

The force of the volcanic eruption is shown by dispatches from Barbados, which lies one hundred miles east of St. Vincent, reporting a shower of dust and ashes for several hours.



MAP OF THE LESSER ANTILLES ISLANDS.

(Guadalupe, Dominica, Martinique, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Grenada and Trinidad are all believed to have been affected by seismic disturbances.)



## THE NEWS.

A REPUBLICAN NEWSPAPER.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY

A. B. JOHNSON, - Publisher

Mail, One Dollar Per Year, in Advance.

THE NEWS Guarantees a Larger Bonafide

Circulation in Western Lake County, than

Any Paper Published in the State.

ANTIOCH, ILLINOIS.

According to Commissioner of Labor Carroll D. Wright a conservative estimate of the wealth of this country is \$95,000,000,000. The total money in the United States is \$2,500,000,000, or about \$82 per capita, as against \$14 in 1880. The average amount due each savings bank depositor in the country is \$409, and it is interesting to note that the savings deposits alone exceed the actual total of money and is ample to cancel the entire debt of the federal government.

President Roosevelt has just appointed Thomas Nast, the cartoonist, Consul General at Guayaquil, Ecuador. Nast was one of the first of the pictorial satirists of the country and his work was of value to the republican party at the time of its hardest struggle. His picture of Boss Tweed of New York, in which a likeness was made of a money bag with a simple dollar sign on it will always stand as a marvel in caricature.

The recent epidemic of burglaries in the "City of Brotherly Love" has developed the fact, astonishing at first glance, that in almost every instance the burglary was committed in the home of the Quaker. The reason is simply that the members of the Society of Friends will not own fire-arms and the wily burglar, who has a wholesome dread of the shof gun, knows this and takes advantage of it.

Mr. Bryan says the silver question is still an issue and claims that the democratic platform of 1904 should reiterate the Kansas City platform. Its adoption would certainly be a good thing for the country to secure four more years of republican prosperity.

Several vessels have gone ashore on Lake Superior and have been wrecked during fogs at the same spot. Investigation showed that a deposit of magnetic ore is the novel cause of the trouble, as it deflects the ships compasses.

The use of diphtheria serum in Berlin during 1901 resulted in the lowest death rate from the disease every known in the city, the deaths being 400, while prior to the introduction of the serum they ranged from 1,300 to 2,600.

Strange as it may seem, some of the persons who want great distributing reservoirs of water for irrigation are opposed to stored up reservoirs of creative wealth ready to flow into the channels of human achievement to stimulate industrial growth.

China is taking her place in civilization if the official reports of the enormous increase in the postal service count for anything. Mail expansion is a good sign, and one of the most notable ones in this country also at the present time.

When the country knows the real truth about the Filipinos' atrocities the alleged cruelty of the American soldiers will not only be condoned, but there will be a general wonder that the men have been so self contained.

The federal action on the illegal combination of the meat packers is assurance not only that there has been a violation of the statutes, but that the present administration believes in fair play for the consumer.

The workmen's organization of New York will build a veritable palace for the use of their clubs, societies and associations. This follows the plan advocated by the late Sir Walter Besant in many of his writings.

The national administration is to be commended for the prompt way in which it has decided to lay bare the violation of the law by the beef trust and to apply such remedies as can be secured by the courts.

John Pierpont Morgan, George Gould and Cornelius Vanderbilt have been elected to membership in the International Nativistic Society. It is known that they are successful coin collectors.

Colonel William Jennings Bryan has at last announced authoritatively that he will not be a democratic candidate in 1904. And Miss Democracy is thinking: "No body asked you, Sir," she said.

A firm in Massachusetts is making the medals for the English coronation exercises. According to the London newspapers which decry the "American invasion," this is adding insult to injury.

The officials of the St. Louis fair have again exercised the prerogative of changing their minds and the official announcement is now made that the exposition will be postponed until 1904.

There are 50 American school-houses in Porto Rico with a total attendance of 1,300. The people are exceedingly anxious to learn and there are no truant officers or penalties needed.

The state entomologist of New Jersey has started on his war of extermination against the mosquitoes. The city of Elizabeth has the benefits of his first efforts.

## NEW POLITICAL METHODS. ARE THEY HONORABLE?

Four years ago a storm of indignation went out from the people of this state over the selfish influence of what was then called the machine. The same thing is being repeated now under what is beginning to be known as state patronage. Every county throughout the state has felt its influence and power. Almost every day news to the effect is published showing in every county convention its effective work by the announcement that the Yates-Hopkins combine was successful or not, as the case may happen. A leading daily newspaper of Chicago glories in the action of almost every county convention which nominates a Yates-Hopkins delegation. This is its privilege; but none the less it proves the power of the combine and according to published returns three-fourths of the counties of the state are under its power.

If other counties are in the same condition as Lake it is manifestly untrue. Lake county voted its delegate ticket for Foss, Mason and Lyon. It went to McHenry unopposed, but Lyon was permitted to select his own delegates at Libertyville. In a little speech did he not turn his delegation over to the Yates-Hopkins combine with a premeditated disposition? He didn't even try to put up even a bluff for his county's candidate. Lyon was committed to the combine long before the primaries were held. He had secured many townships under State Chairman Rowe's mandatory private circular, as the 91 steady votes in the convention proves. And in order to carry Waukegan precincts he had his tickets printed Foss, Mason and Lyon. The deception was still further carried out in the 4th ward by inserting Senator Mason's son Louie, without his knowledge or consent, thereby losing that ward to Mason and Stearns. This may be good politics for Lyon, but many of his friends don't seem to like it any too well. Neither does Senator Mason, as the following dispatch from Springfield in the Record-Herald of the 8th instant, when George attempted to shake hands with the Senator: "No, George, I must draw the line somewhere. You had my name on your tickets in the primaries; were nominated only because you promised to be for me. I speak to you, but I can't shake hands with you." A rebuke that would have withered Hank McLean in his lifetime.

Like commercialism is our civic and political institutions being centralized? Never in the history of our country has money been so powerful. Even the great city of Chicago, with its two millions of inhabitants are dominated, as it appears, by one man. It is the same, man too, that caused the nomination of Richard Yates for governor, not that he was for him, by any means, but because he could not control the country delegates, and thus prevented his opponent from succeeding. Verily! A yoke is being placed on the necks of the people. An ordinary workman in a trust factory is subject to rules that in many instances work to his injury. In corporations like express companies, he is obliged to furnish a bond, usually of some guarantee company and pay the cost of same, subject at the same time to losses over which he has no control, without recourse to the law, or to lose his position.

These conditions do not tend to work for the good of the party. It may have much influence at the fall election. Discontent is still manifest even in these prosperous times. It was ten years ago when the democrats carried everything in sight, to the consternation of every good republican.

## Royal!



FRENCH COACH STALLION.

Four years old, weight 1900 lbs., height 16 hands, by Perfection. Dam Imported Pythia, by Pasa 2nd. Will make the season of 1902

## AT MY BARN IN BRISTOL.

TERMS—\$13.00 to insure a mare with foal; \$25.00 for two.

Visitors welcome C. E. ALLEN, and stock shown on Pleasant Prairie, all days except Sunday, Wisconsin 37-4

## Kodol Dyspepsia Cure

Digests what you eat. This preparation contains all of the digestants and digests all kinds of food. It gives instant relief and never fails to cure. It allows you to eat all the food you want. The most sensitive stomachs can take it. By its use many thousands of dyspepsias have been cured after everything else failed. It is unequalled for the stomach. Children with weak stomachs thrive on it.

Cures all stomach troubles Prepared only by E. O. Dr. Wright & Co., Chicago The 31 bottle contains 2 1/2 times the 60c. size.

## LITTLE ADVANCEMENT IN CANADA

Population Increases Only Through Influx of Undesirable Immigrants.

Not only has there been but little increase in the total population of Canada during the last twenty years, as is shown by the latest census, but according to the Montreal Star, what increase there has been is due largely to the influx of Chinese, Japanese, Scandinavians, Russians, Italians, Galicians and Poles. These replace people of British, Irish and French descent who migrate to the United States. Furthermore, Canada is serving as a dumping ground for immigrants excluded from the United States because of their undesirability. Within six months, some 4,000 immigrants of this sort, unable to cross the border, have been left stranded in Canada, and what this means is explained by a statement of Robert Watchorn, special United States immigration inspector at Sault Ste. Marie, to the effect that 98 per cent of rejected European immigrants are suffering from infectious diseases, the direct result of filth and lack of sanitary method.

## The Wisconsin Central Railway

Maintains a daily train service between Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Ashland and Duluth, reaching Eau Claire, Chippewa Falls, Marshfield, Hurley, Ironwood and Bemmer as well as the principal points of Wisconsin enroute. Connections with roads, running South, East, West and North, are made at terminal points. Pullman Sleepers are attached to all night trains and meals are served A La Carte. Any agent of the Wisconsin Ry. will be pleased to give you further information, furnish tickets and reserve sleeping car accommodations.

JAS. C. POWD, Gen. Pass. Ag't, Milwaukee, Wis.

## Senator Depew's Change of Heart.

At the dinner given at the Montauk club, Brooklyn, to celebrate the 61st birthday of Senator Depew, the senator said: "When I was 21 I thought a man of 40 very old and that he ought to retire. When I was 40 I thought a man of 60 had grown senile and worthless. When I got to be 60 I reversed my opinion and thought that 50 and 40 and 30 and 20 knew little of the pleasures of existence and the utilization of cultivated power."

## Wedge & Hook

Have just received two carload of

WAGONS, CARRIAGES, BUGGIES AND RUN-ABOUTS,

Both in Steel and Rubber Tire

—FROM THE—

Racine Wagon & Carriage Co., RACINE, WIS.

These Buggies and Wagons are all made of the best and seasoned material, made by skilled mechanics, and are in every way the equal, if not the superior, of any manufactory in the United States.

BUGGIES, SURREYS and ROAD WAGONS

At prices that will astonish you and within the reach of all.

## DO NOT BUY

Till you have seen our stock and get our prices, for we have them to sell and will give you the benefit of our low prices.

WEDGE & HOOK,

Antioch and Rollins, Ill.

## STALLION ROUTE.

FOWLER FARM

Establishes route for their Stallion

Leave "Fowler Farm" Sunday, April, 20th.

At Lamb's Corners (L. H. Miller's) Monday, April 21st.

At Gurnee Tuesday, April 22nd.

At Warrenton Wednesday, April 23rd.

At Gage's Lake Thursday, April 24th.

At Gray's Lake Friday, April 25th.

At Rollins (Crossman's, on the John Hook Farm,) Saturday 26th, until noon.

At Fowler Farm Sunday, April 27th.

## NORTHERN TRIP

Leave Fowler Farm Sunday, April 27th.

At Millburn (Simonsen Thayer's Farm) Monday April 28th.

At Hickory (Will Ames) Tuesday, 29th.

At Antioch (J. J. Morley's) Wednesday, 30 and Thursday, May 1st.

At Lake Villa Milk Depot, Friday, May 2, until noon.

At Fowler Farm Friday afternoon, May 2, Saturday, 3 and Sunday, 4th.

He is expected to visit the above places every two weeks thereafter

## Owners of Mares!

Get this out for further reference. Don't breed any mares until you see this horse, acknowledged by the best judges in America to be the one equal (over breed or imported to this country) to "Old Brilliant."

Dr. H. D. Wright, V. S., from the Chicago Veterinary College, accompanies this horse, which insures the very best possible and intelligent treatment.

## No Chance for Him.

"Now that we are engaged," said the fair young thing, "I will tell you that I do not fear mice."

"That is nice," said the prospective groom.

"And," continued the fiancée, "I can drive nails without hitting my thumb, and I know how to use a paper cutter without ruining a book; and I can add a row of figures without making a separate sum for each consecutive figure; and I can build a fire; and I can tell when a picture is hung straight on the wall."

Here the man drew himself up with much dignity and sorrow and cried: "Then I cannot marry you, alas!"

"Why?" gasped the girl.

"What prospect is there for my ever being able to demonstrate the superiority of man over woman if I marry a woman who possesses such traits of character as you?"

## DO YOU GET UP WITH A LAME BACK?

Kidney Trouble Makes You Miserable.

Almost everybody who reads the newspapers is sure to know of the wonderful cures made by Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the great kidney, liver and bladder remedy.

It is the great medical triumph of the nineteenth century; discovered after years of scientific research by Dr. Kilmer, the eminent kidney and bladder specialist, and is wonderfully successful in promptly curing lame back, kidney, bladder, uric acid troubles and Bright's Disease, which is the worst form of kidney trouble.

Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root is not recommended for everything but if you have kidney, liver or bladder trouble it will be found just the remedy you need. It has been tested in so many ways, in hospital work, in private practice, among the helpless too poor to purchase relief and has proved so successful in every case that a special arrangement has been made by which all readers of this paper who have not already tried it, may have a sample bottle sent free by mail, also a book telling more about Swamp-Root and how to find out if you have kidney or bladder trouble. When writing mention reading this generous offer in this paper and send your address to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Birmingham, N. Y. The regular fifty cent and dollar sizes are sold by all good druggists.

## Ping-Pong in Paris.

Ping-pong has arrived in Paris, and society men cannot go anywhere without being lassoed into a game of ping-pong, so they have formed an anti-ping-pong league. The members wear a distinctive button, so that the ladies cannot feel offended when members refuse to play, since they have sworn never to participate in "this foolish, unmanly English pastime."

## Cheap Excursions.

If you want to join any of the following select car parties write at once to J. M. Turner, Special excursion agent, Wisconsin Central Ry., 400 east water st. Milwaukee, Wisconsin, for full particulars: April 23—A 20 day trip to California going one route and returning another. June 1—A 30 day trip to California going via Chicago and Denver and returning via Yellowstone Park and St. Paul. July 1—A thirty day trip to Boston going via Niagara Falls, Thousand Islands, Montreal and Quebec, returning via New York and Washington. July 7—A 30 day trip to National Educational Ass'n. Meeting at Minneapolis, thence to Vancouver going via Banff, Lake Louise and Glacier on the Canadian Pacific Ry. returning via Northern Pacific Ry., through Seattle, Tacoma, Portland and Yellowstone Park, Duluth, Superior and Ashland.

## Trees in Hawaiian Isles.

About fifteen years ago the Hawaiian government undertook forest work, and very soon the hills back of Honolulu were clothed with a dense and luxuriant growth of eucalyptus of several varieties, the Australian wattle and other trees of that character. These trees have already exercised a noticeable influence in conserving rainfall and rendering the climate in the vicinity more agreeable.

## Illinois Central Through to Florida.

Beginning Monday, Jan. 6, 1902, the Illinois Central will run a through sleeping car between Chicago and Jacksonville, Florida, via Nashville, Chattanooga and Atlanta. It will leave Chicago daily at 6:10 p. m. and arrive at Jacksonville the second morning, running over the celebrated "Dixie Flyer" scenic route. This is an extension of its all-the-year-round Chicago and Nashville sleeping-car line.

## An Omnivorous Reader.

An American minister, whilst lecturing to an assembly of young men on "The Pleasures of Literature," stated that during his boyhood he had often perused in a single day a dozen sermons, half a dozen religious magazines, together with a philosophical work running into several hundred pages, and that, moreover, he had contrived to bear in mind the salient points of his vast reading.

## Constipation

Does your head ache? Pain back of your eyes? Bad taste in your mouth? It's your liver! Ayer's Pills are liver pills. They cure constipation, headache, dyspepsia. 25c. All druggists.

Want your moustache or beard a beautiful brown or rich black? Then use BUCKINGHAM'S DYE & SHINERS. 25 CENTS OF DRUGGISTS, OR R. P. HALL & CO., NEWARK, N. J.

## Carpets

We show today a large line of all wool, part wool and cotton ingrain carpets, from 65c to 25c per yard. Also some rich and handsome designs in Velvet and Brussels carpets and Art Square Rugs in Brussels, Ingrain and Granite designs. The line of colors and the assortment is very complete.

## Matting

After selecting the quality desired, the most important thing is the color effect. We show the pretty effects in the new harmonious and reliable blues, reds and greens, and good plain straws. The prices range from 88c to 18c per yard.

## Lace Curtains

And Draperies—if good value, unique and artistic design and low price, coupled with the largest assortment ever displayed here, is an inducement, you should visit our curtain department. See the new Ruffled Bobbinets, Nottinghams, Brussels Net, Applique, Corded Nets and the fancy ruffled Swiss and Muslin curtains—\$1.00 to \$9.00 per pair. Also the ruffled bobbinet, dotted and figured Swiss, Fish Net, Point d'Esprit and Grenadine by the yard—45c to 10c per yard.

## Window Shades

Rods, Poles, and Fixtures. We keep a complete line of colors in the ordinary width window shade. In green we keep the 37-45-48 and 54 inch width shade. We have also arranged with a reliable shade factory to supply promptly, on special order, any color, width and length shade desired. Complete line of large and small Brass Rods, Curtain Poles, and all kinds of Fixtures, including Curtain Stretchers.

## G. R. LYON & SONS.

LEADERS OF LOW PRICES

WAUKEGAN, ILLINOIS.

## FLORENCE G. ANDERSON, M. D.

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON.

Office and Residence, W. J. French house, Antioch, - Illinois.

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# HE WOMAN IN GRAY

BY  
ROBERT ESTES DURAND.

CHAPTER III.—(Continued.)  
"Don't be a fool, then! You've brought it on yourself!" granted the deep voice of the companion.

I put temptation away from me, and strode, with footsteps purposely made heavy, to the further end of the room. Still, I could not avoid catching an occasional word, so oblivious did the speakers, in their evident agitation, seem to be of everything save themselves.

"Do you mean to carry it through, or do you not?" stridently demanded Miss Trull.

"Yes—yes—yes! A thousand times yes! But it must be in my own way. Now will you leave me in peace?"

"Not till you tell me whether or no you found what you went to look for in that old woman's room?"

"How do you know I went to look for anything?"

"Because I know you. And I know that there was something there to find."

There was a sudden cessation of all sound below, and the silence was not broken again. With what threats had Miss Trull the power to terrify her lovely mistress? What did the latter mean to carry through in her own way? And had Miss Trull referred in mentioning "the old woman's room"—to that strange, dim chamber of murder in the clock tower at the House of Fear?

"Did you hear that big clock striking all the hours and quarter hours last night, sir?" inquired our smooth waiter at the breakfast table.

"Yes, I heard the church clock striking after 2 had sounded."

"Ah, but, sir, it wasn't the church clock. That's why I took the liberty of mentioning it. Everybody in the village has been talking about it, sir."

"Indeed?" Until he had spoken I had forgotten the sudden traveling of those slim glided hands over the face of the clock at Lorn Abbey; but now I remembered that the woman in gray had found it, and knew what the man was about to say. "How do the village people explain the fact that the clock has suddenly begun to strike?"

"Oh, it's explained in different ways, sir. You see, when Mrs. Haynes was murdered everybody missed the clock, which had always struck every quarter of an hour since the oldest inhabitant could remember. Then it got round among the superstitious old bodies, sir, until everybody'd heard it, and got used to it. If the clock in the tower should ever be set going again it would be by old Mrs. Haynes' spirit itself, come back to try and tell something which was lying heavy on its mind."

## CHAPTER IV.

We did not meet Miss Hope that day. Upon inquiry I learned that she and her strange companion had left the inn early in the morning, bound for no one knew whither.

My uncle looked disappointed when I reported this fact to him, Paula pleased. We went over to the Abbey that forenoon and discussed this and that improvement suggested and necessary.

"I have decided to give the Abbey full and complete attention," declared Sir Wilfrid when we returned to the inn, "and I have also decided to accept an invitation that has been extended for some time."

Paula looked curious. Her satisfaction was apparent as my uncle concluded:

"Our dear friends, Sir Thomas and Lady Towers, are at Hazelmount. I shall write to have them expect us for a week at least. In the meantime I will wire my private secretary, Jerome, to join us. You young people can enjoy a delightful outing, while I formulate my plans for the future."

Monday found us all pleasantly domesticated with the most charming hostess and genial host the country afforded. We had always met pleasant, harmonious people at Hazelmount; and the present was no deviation from the usual occasion. On Wednesday my uncle's taciturn and assistant in various literary and artistic researches with which he entertained himself, arrived upon the scene. He and I had never been familiar, scarcely friendly, for I had always disliked and distrusted him. With Paula, however, it was different. She had found Jerome in the past a bumble and willing servant, and the fellow was faithful and careful in executing commissions that could not be trusted to a minor menial. I fancied she was more than ordinarily civil and pleasant with him on his arrival, and twice in the day I noticed them in the garden conversing together.

"He has so much to tell me of home and London, you know," she explained to me later, but I cared nothing for the same, for my thoughts were—and had constantly been since the preceding Friday—on Miss Hope.

Somehow the memory of our strange meeting haunted me. Several times my uncle, when we were together alone, with a retrospective and half-longing look, reverted to the wild-rose beauty who had flashed across our path so dramatically, and then magically disappeared, and I readily saw that the impress of the interview at the inn had not left his mind.

On Thursday Lady Towers announced a rare treat for her guests. She stated that a very dear lady friend at Marchmont, about fifty miles distant, had written her asking her to entertain a young lady of rare dramatic instinct, whose presence she felt assured would enliven her guests. She was an orphan, her father and mother having recently died in America, well connected, and anxious to give private dramatic readings in order to prepare herself for more prominent exercise of her ability when she had gained confidence and experience.

The young lady arrived late that afternoon. Imagine my surprise, the daughter of Sir Wilfrid, the sharp, keen, vi-

ciuous displeasure of Paula, when she was announced as "Miss Consuelo Hope," and we greeted once more our dazzling Martenhead acquaintance who had less than a week since predicted we should thus meet unexpectedly again.

It seemed to be Miss Hope's desire that we should meet as strangers, and thus indeed we met to the eyes of others. That evening she gave the assembled company some wonderful dramatic readings. The genuine applause was timed by the menacing, deadly glitter of renewed hate and rage in Paula's eyes. I noted this. And the next day I noted, too, that she was several times in confidential discourse with my uncle's secretary, Jerome, as though she were giving him explicit instructions on some theme of deep interest to her mind.

In the afternoon Jerome disappeared. It was late in the evening when I was lying on a divan in a little reading room off from the main drawing room. This apartment opened into a side corridor that went out and down into the garden. It had begun raining about dusk, and the guests had a dismal evening of it, save when relieved from the monotony by Miss Hope's fine singing. I had sought this solitude in something of "a huff." Miss Hope had been rudely attentive to Sir Wilfrid, and, it seemed to me, markedly evasive of myself. So I had sought solitude to mope, so influenced by the neglect of the young lady that I was glad that Paula did not notice me, as many times during an hour she passed through the reading room and anxiously, I thought, went along the corridor and looked out into the dark, dripping garden as though expecting some one.

I was in the midst of a waking dream, with closed eyes, when abruptly there was a clatter, then a crash, and, ringing high above the double commotion, the shrill scream of a woman's voice.

I sprang up from the divan, and with a few quick strides I reached the corridor. There was Jerome and Paula. He had tumbled backward, and losing his balance on the slippery and polished floor, had fallen heavily, striking his head with a crashing thud.

The noise of the fall and the cry of alarm from Paula's lips brought every one trooping out from the drawing room. "I met him just coming in, very wet and strange looking," exclaimed Paula innocently.

Even as she spoke Jerome opened his eyes.

"The letter!" he stuttered in a thick, unnatural voice. "Where is—"

"Tell us what it was you saw that startled you so," again Paula spoke out sharply.

"Thank you," faltered Jerome. "I—my head is very queer, but I remember—it was close outside the house—only a few yards down the avenue. I—I'd been walking fast, and stopped for a minute to take breath. Suddenly I smelt something strange and pungent. It was like the odor in the tiger house at the Zoo more than anything else. I kept still, for I heard something breathing close to me, short and hard, and when I looked round I could see a thing, darker than the darkness, moving close by among the trees at the end of the avenue, and I stared straight into a pair of eyes that glowed like two red-hot coals. I gave a shout, and whether that kept it away from me I can't tell, for I hadn't time to think again before I was inside the house, coming in through that little door at the end of the long passage there which opens on the lawn and slamming it after me. That's all, except—except the letter, Miss Wynne, and I—"

"I don't think poor Mr. Jerome half knows what he is talking about," ejaculated Paula. "You want to be taken to your room, and have cooling bandages put on your head, I'm sure, don't you?"

"Yes—oh, yes. My head is very bad. I have a feeling as though something had snapped inside."

Fortwith he was assisted to his feet by two stalwart footmen, almost twice his size, and so, supported firmly under each drooping arm, he was borne away in the midst of a little procession.

As they moved him, a folded sheet of paper fluttered from his coat to the floor, and I, being nearest to the spot, stooped and picked it up. So doing, without the slightest intention of reading words not intended for my eyes, part of a sentence, written in a large, bold, clerical hand, seemed suddenly to separate itself from those surrounding it on the page which was uppermost and print itself upon my consciousness: "I have been able to ascertain that the woman now passing under the name of Consuelo Hope is—"

My blood leaped with contending emotions; anger against Paula and Jerome, surprise and disgust, as a flood of enlightenment regarding the errand on which the secretary had been sent poured into my mind, and above all an overbearing desire to turn the page and read the remainder of the sentence.

"Isn't that the letter which poor Mr. Jerome appeared to be so anxious about?" Paula inquired. "At least, he has dropped it, and as I am going to my own room I will get my maid to leave it at his door."

Without a word I gave her the letter, and she hurried away with it at once. I hesitated momentarily; but, deciding that it would be impossible for me to play the hypocrite, and go to inquire civilly after Jerome's state of health, I slowly followed the others into the pretty music room.

"It was just going to find you," spoke Lady Towers' voice inside the door. "I'm sure the poor little secretary will be better presently. Sir Thomas has sent three or four men skimming with guns all over the place, in case that dreadful beast may still be lingering about; and another man has gone to Barnes, the person from whom the thing escaped. You know there really is a wild, wild beast at liberty. You see, he's a menagerie pro-

prietor, and keeps his animals on his own place sometimes."

As we moved nearer, Miss Hope looked up and met my eyes, the pink-shaded candles on the piano illuminating her face. She smiled faintly, and began softly playing, without notes, some plaintive little melody which I had never heard before.

This woman—angel or devil—had had the power to teach me a new meaning in life—the meaning of love.

I was bound to marry my cousin, Paula Wynne, but I loved this other with all my heart and soul and mind. And a week ago I had been ignorant of her existence.

I was roused from a long reverie, half pain, half pleasure, by a voice close beside me.

"Lady Towers sent me over here to find Miss Ed—Miss Hope, I mean; for I mustn't forget again, must I? She went out to America ever so long ago. Perhaps she may have lived in your neighborhood over there, for you have said you were once in New York, you know. You may even have met her, Miss Hope?"

(To be continued.)

## REWEIGHED THE COAL.

Then He Discovered What a Treasure His Dealer Was.

"I have been buying my coal of the same man for the past five or six years," said a Detroitier the other day, "and I've always had a dim idea that he gave me about 1,800 pounds for a ton. It was only an idea, but it so happened that we had a little fracas about something else last fall, just after he had delivered ten tons and in my heat I said to him:

"'I'll have all that coal out of the cellar to be reweighed and if you have cheated me look out.'"

"For heaven's sake, don't do that," he whispered in reply. "You will make every other dealer in Detroit my enemy."

"I saw that he drenched exposure and I went off and hired a cart and two men to uncover the swindle. Let me tell you it's a bit of a job to get ten tons of coal out of the bins and brought back again and these two men were nearly a week about it. As a matter of fact I paid out exactly \$25 in cash, besides having the nuisance of the dust and racket."

"But of course you found the shortage you expected?" was asked.

"Well, no, I didn't," was replied.

"The coal man hadn't sent you ten full tons?"

"Not only that, but almost half a ton over for good measure and he feared that other dealers would find fault with his liberality."

"And—and—?"

"Oh, there wasn't any more to it," said the Detroitier, according to the Detroit Free Press, "except that I took early occasion to kiss and make up. I was never called smart, but I do know enough to hang on to a good thing when I find it."

## WEALTH STORED AWAY.

Vast Sums in the Banks Testify to the Saving Habit.

The individual deposits of the national banks of the United States in July, 1901, were \$3,228,000,000. The deposits in the savings banks of the country amounted at the same date to \$2,507,000,000, or \$420,000,000 more than the whole volume of money in actual circulation in the United States.

The savings banks of the world contained \$8,008,340,000 to the credit of 63,070,000 depositors. The average individual account the world over is \$141.24; in the United States, \$408.30.

These figures are given by B. M. Chatell of Chicago to show to what extent the saving habit prevails among the poorer or non-speculative people of this and other countries. There is now comparatively little said in public prints to encourage deposits in savings banks, and it is claimed the increased deposits in every State are due not so much to inducements offered by the banks as to the habits of the people.

Surplus earnings go into life insurance, into homes, and into savings banks; in the latter probably before they find their way to the others. The very small margin of the man or woman working at low wages goes to the savings bank, and when the deposits in these institutions amount to within \$331,000,000 of the individual deposits in all our national banks it is fair to assume that the savings habit is steadily growing upon the American people.

—Chicago Inter Ocean.

## Her Good Business Head.

"You say she is a good business woman?"

"Oh, splendid. Incomparable. She lets absolutely nothing drive business out of her head. Why, just before Harold started for Europe he proposed to her by letter and asked her to telegraph her answer."

"Well?"

"Well, most people would have telegraphed 'Yes' or 'No,' but she had enough of a business head to wire, 'It affords me great pleasure to say yes to you,' thus preventing the telegraph company from getting any advantage of her in charging for a ten-word message."—Brooklyn Eagle.

## Old Friends.

"Don't eat any of those prunes, old man," pleaded the star boarder, as the new boarder reached for the tureen.

"Why not?" replied the new boarder, hesitating.

"Well," replied the star boarder, "they have been on the table so long that they seem like old friends."—Ohio State Journal.

## Not Far Wrong.

Mrs. Brown—So your niece has married Mr. Scott-Jenks.

Mrs. Malaprop—Yes, the little god of hyphen has captured her.—Philadelphia Press.

The commuter's idea of hades is that it's a suburb of heaven.

## HOPKINS IS INDORSERD

REPUBLICANS DECLARE FOR THE AURORA MAN.

Dawes Withdraws from Race, While Senator Mason Remains Confident of Re-Election—Platform Adopted and State Ticket Named.

Springfield correspondence:

Albert J. Hopkins of Aurora was indorsed as candidate for the United States Senate to succeed Senator Mason, and a ticket was nominated by the Republican State convention.

After the convention had completed its labors and had adjourned, Charles Gates Dawes withdrew from the senatorial race.

The platform adopted by the convention, after high praise not only for the national administration but for the State one as well, and after a special eulogy for the late Gov. Tanner, declared for a civil service law which shall prevent the dismissal of State employees "on every change of administration," and favored a convict labor law which, while keeping prisoners employed, shall prevent them as far as possible from competing with free labor.

The indorsement of Congressman Hopkins for United States Senator was the occasion for the only real fight of the day.

The Republican State convention was called to order in Machinery Hall at the State fair grounds Thursday. It was 12:15 o'clock when Chairman Fred H. Rowe of the State committee announced that the convention would be opened with prayer by the Rev. C. O. Kimball of Edwardsville.

After the prayer Secretary Walter Fieldhouse began reading the convention call, but before he had completed it the reading was dispensed with. Chairman Rowe then said:

"Follow Republicans: On behalf of the Republican State convention I take great pleasure in placing before you for temporary chairman of the convention the name of that distinguished Illinois Congressman, Joseph G. Cannon."

As Congressman Cannon arose he was greeted with enthusiastic cheers. He addressed the convention.

Fieldhouse Temporary Secretary.

At the conclusion of Congressman Cannon's speech Walter Fieldhouse was named for temporary secretary. "In temporary organization," said the chairman, "it is usual to adopt some rules to guide the chairman in his duty touching the business of the body."

Daniel Hogan of Pulaski County sent in a resolution as follows:

"Resolved, That this convention shall be governed by the rules of the National House of Representatives and by Robert's manual of parliamentary law; that all resolutions shall be referred to the committee on resolutions without reading, and that no nomination speeches be made."

The resolution was adopted unanimously. This done, the convention took a recess until 3 p. m.

When the convention assembled it first heard the report of the committee on credentials. Then followed the report of the committee on permanent organization, submitted by Walter Warder, as follows:

Permanent Chairman—W. A. Northcott.

Permanent Secretary—Walter Fieldhouse.

Assistant Permanent Secretaries—J. H. Paddock, Matt C. Smith, Perry Ellis, O. P. Clark, Wilford Arnold, Eddie Erhorn.

Reading Clerk—Thomas Williamson.

Walter Warder, Len Small and Judge Charles E. Fuller were chosen to conduct the permanent chairman to the chair.

As soon as Lieut. Gov. Northcott had been escorted to the chair he addressed the convention. When he had finished Judge Elbridge Haney of Chicago, chairman of the committee on resolutions, presented the report of that committee.

Speaker L. Y. Sherman was at once on his feet demanding recognition.

"To what point do you arise?" asked Chairman Northcott, directing the inquiry to Judge Sherman.

"I rise," said Judge Sherman, "for the purpose of presenting a minority report from the committee on resolutions." Prolonged applause greeted this statement.

"Under the rules of the House of Representatives," said Mr. Sherman, mounting his chair immediately in front of the chairman, "we are entitled to a division of the question by asking that the resolution indorsing A. J. Hopkins be voted upon separately and that the vote upon that question be separate from the other in the platform."

"The chair will rule," said Chairman Northcott, "that the pending question now is upon the separate resolution indorsing A. J. Hopkins for the United States senatorship."

"I demand the yeas and nays," said Congressman Walter Reeves. The roll call on the Hopkins resolution resulted: Yeas, 1,015; nays, 402.

There were calls for Mr. Hopkins. He arose from his place on the stage and thanked the convention.

"The chair," said Chairman Northcott, "declares the resolution just voted upon adopted. The question is now upon the remainder of the resolutions reported by the committee."

The platform then was adopted by acclamation.

Nominations for Clerk of the Supreme Court were then declared in order. Christopher Mamer was placed in nomination by Grace Stewart of Chicago. A. D. Cadwallader of Lincoln was placed in nomination by W. B. Jewell of Rockford. The roll was called, but before the result was announced Mr. Jewell, on behalf of Captain Cadwallader, moved to make the nomination of Mr. Mamer unanimous, and the motion prevailed. The vote stood 928 for Mamer to 470 for Cadwallader.

Nominations for State Treasurer being declared in order, Fred A. Bussa of Chicago was placed in nomination by E. R. Brainerd of Chicago. There being no other nominations, Bussa's nomination, on motion of C. B. Works of Rockford, was made unanimous. The Cook County delegation arose in a body and cheered.

Nominations for Superintendent of Public Instruction were next declared in order. Alfred Bayless of Streator, the present incumbent, was placed in nomination by Charles E. Miller of Boone County.

Mrs. H. M. Smith of Mound City was

nominated by Judge Wall of Pulaski County.

Walter Kinzey of Tamaroa, Perry County, was nominated by Mr. Brookings of Perry County.

There being no further nominations a roll call was ordered, which resulted as follows:

Bayless, 632; Mrs. Smith, 170½; Kinzey, 603½.

No candidate receiving a majority, a second call of the roll was ordered. Before the clerk had started in on the call Mrs. Smith withdrew her name in a graceful speech. The second roll call was then proceeded with and resulted in the selection of Mr. Bayless, the present incumbent, he receiving 842 to 674 for Mr. Kinzey.

Many Seek Trusteeships.

Chairman Northcott announced the next order of business would be the selection of three trustees of the University of Illinois. For this position eight candidates were placed in nomination, as follows:

Mrs. Laura Evans of Christian County, William B. McKinley of Champaign County, Albert B. Ebert of Cook County, Prof. F. M. McKay of Cook County, Dr. Charles Davidson of Cook County, Mrs. Anna Chacey of Montgomery County, Edward Payne of Lake County and L. H. Herick of McLean County. The roll call resulted as follows:

Mrs. Evans, 640; McKinley, 1,175; Herick, 1,090; Ebert, 218; Mrs. Chacey, 162; Davidson, 645; McKay, 220.

Mrs. Evans and Messrs. McKinley and Herick, having received the highest number of votes, were declared the nominees of the convention.

The convention approved the report of the delegates from the Twenty-third Congressional District naming John J. Brown as a member of the Republican State Central committee. Ed C. Curtis of Kankakee County, member of the State Central Committee, was empowered to fill all vacancies, and at 8:15 o'clock the convention adjourned sine die.

## THEIR DIGESTION IS GOOD.

Boys Sometimes Eat as Much as a Dozen Grown Persons.

The appetite of the average small boy is one of the marvels of the century. An English school master who has made a special study of the gormandizing capacity of his pupils testifies that while he found a superabundance of capacity there was actually little or no limit.

Perhaps, after rich cake, both fruit and plain, the first flavor, according to the school master, is condensed milk. This is often eaten without a spoon by simply making two small holes in the top of the can and placing the lips against them. Then after this come chocolates, chocolate cream, chocolate candy, chocolate cake.

"It may be thought I am exaggerating," he says, "when I say that I have seen a boy of 10 years eat in a single afternoon enough food to satisfy an adult party of twelve persons. I have myself known a little, frail boy to eat a portion of a rich cake, a third of a one-pound can of condensed milk, four ounces of mixed chocolate, a handful of assorted sweets, two oranges, one apple, four gingerbread cakes, a dozen Brazil nuts and two large pieces of peppermint candy."

"Did it make him ill? Did he lie down and groan and await the coming of the medical man with the stomach pump? Not he; he just had one or two faint symptoms of uneasiness which he quickly dispelled by a few well-drawn sips, much after the manner of a sleeping baby. Then he walked about for a time and presently accepted an invitation to join in a game of ball."

The school master's observations have led to the very natural deduction that a boy's condition is in many ways different from that of the trained strong man. The latter could not eat the things that a boy could because his fitness is mainly muscular, while the boy's is, in addition to being muscular, organic. The man may have a sluggish liver or faulty kidneys and still be a strong man, but the boy who runs and romps and turns somersaults and shouts and laughs and twists and turns and shouts hasn't a single blemish.

## A Thousand Miles at Sea.

The question has been asked, is it possible to sail 1,000 miles from land? This can be done at several points. By leaving San Francisco, and sailing northward into the North Pacific, a spot is reached where there is no land—not even an islet—for 1,000 miles in any direction. So, too, sailing from the southern point of Kamchatka, southeastward, ships reach a point equally distant from land of any kind, the nearest to the north being the Aleutian Islands, and to the south the outlying members of the Sandwich group. In the Southern Indian Ocean it is possible to sail 1,000 miles out from the southern points of Australia and New Zealand, and still be as far from any other land, and the same may be done in a westerly direction from Cape Horn. Indeed, from this point a much longer distance might be reached, for the Southern Pacific, between the Horn and New Zealand, covers a space of 80 degrees of longitude and 40 of latitude of absolutely unbroken sea, making its central point over 1,200 miles from anywhere.

## British Earthquakes.

Earthquakes are not so uncommon in the British Isles as might be supposed. Out of the 831 earthquakes which had been recorded in the world from the earliest times up to 1850 the British Isles were responsible for no fewer than 255. The district of Comrie, in Perthshire, is the favorite resort of the earthquake, and in the winter of 1830 no fewer than 140 earthquakes were experienced in that locality. Both in England and Scotland the autumn is the commonest time for earthquakes. There have been seventy-nine in autumn, seventy-four in winter, forty-four in spring, and fifty-eight in summer.

New York City has thirty Japanese Methodists.

Mrs. H. M. Smith of Mound City was







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boxes of pasteboard, and each box  
proves, on being opened, to contain  
some six or seven peanuts. The re-  
cipient of this cannot help but won-  
der. There is nothing but his own ad-  
dress on the plain little box and with-  
in there is no card nor anything else  
to show him whence the odd packet  
came.

"What fool jester," he mutters, "has  
been sending me peanuts?" and he  
opens one to find, neatly folded in the  
empty shell, a little poster reading,  
"It's no joke. We make the best fit-  
ting clothes in Philadelphia. New  
spring styles now ready." Then fol-  
lows the tailor's name.

The nuts, as an examination proves,  
have been neatly split, their contents  
removed, the advertisements inserted,  
and then the shells glued together  
again so skillfully as to defy the  
joint's detection. It is a novel idea,  
says the Philadelphia Record, in ad-  
vertising and it is making a good deal  
of talk.

**Wants Cithersto Know.**

I have used DeWitt's Little Early Risers  
for constipation and torpid liver and they  
are all right. I am glad to endorse them  
for I think when we find a good thing we  
ought to let others know it. writes Alfred  
Heinze, Quincy, Ill. They never grip or  
distress. Sure, safe pills. W. T. Hill.

**THE FIRST TASTE OF ICE CREAM**

Immigrants on Ellis Island Make Hu-

morous Comments.

Somebody's heart softened toward  
the seven hundred or more immigrants  
who had to spend their first Easter in  
the new world on Ellis Island, and ice  
cream was a part of the bill of fare.

To many of the newcomers to  
nearly all of them, in fact—the frozen  
cream was a novelty. Some were much  
puzzled at the strange article of food.

"Sure, an' there's frost in 't milk,"  
said an Irish girl, when the first cold  
spoonful had surprised her throat.

"Milk, did ye say," said a North of  
Ireland lad; "begorra an' it's more  
like awatened snow, it is."

"An' how did they kape it from  
meltin'?" inquired another.

Some Italian immigrants did not  
take as kindly to the ice cream, and  
they tried to make the attendant un-  
derstand that they would like to have  
it warmed up.

"Shiver me timbers!" exclaimed an  
English fisherman, smacking his lips.  
"what stuff this would be to cruise  
with in 'ot weather."—New York  
Press.

**Dangerous If Neglected.**

Burns, cuts, and other wounds often fail  
to heal properly if neglected and become  
troublesome sores. DeWitt's Witch Hazel  
Salve prevents such consequences. Even  
when delay has aggravated the injury  
DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve effects a cure.

I had a running sore on my leg for thirty  
years, says H. C. Hartly, Yankee town, Ind.  
After using many remedies, I tried De  
Witt's Witch Hazel Salve. A few boxes  
healed the sore. Cures all skin diseases.  
Piles yield to it at once. Beware of coun-  
terfeits. W. T. Hill.

**German Crown Prince Popular.**

While visiting Goslar, in the Harz  
mountains, recently the crown prince  
of Germany was mobbed by school children.  
Before leaving the town the prince  
scattered a plentiful largess of sweets  
among his small admirers.

It will be to your advantage to ascertain  
the rates from Chicago to New York, New  
England and all eastern points applying  
over the Nickel Plate Road and its eastern  
connections. Three daily trains, on which  
there is no excess fare. One feature of  
service on that road is meals in dining car  
on American club plan. Pay for what you  
get but in no event more than 35c. to  
\$1.00. Folders rates and all information  
cheerfully furnished by applying to John  
Y. Calahan, General Agent, 111 Adams St.  
Chicago, Ill. Depot, Fifth Ave. and Har-  
rison St. 35w3

**Lost Hair**

"My hair came out by the hand-  
ful, and the gray hairs began to  
creep in. I tried Ayer's Hair Vigor,  
and it stopped the hair from com-  
ing out and restored the color."—  
Mrs. M. D. Gray, No. Salem, Mass.

There's a pleasure in  
offering such a prepara-  
tion as Ayer's Hair Vigor.  
It gives to all who use it  
such satisfaction. The  
hair becomes thicker,  
longer, softer, and more  
glossy. And you feel so  
secure in using such an  
old and reliable prepara-  
tion.

\$1.00 a bottle. All druggists.

If your druggist cannot supply you,  
send us one dollar and we will express  
you a bottle. Be sure and give the name  
of your nearest express office. Address,  
J. C. AYER CO., Lowell, Mass.

**A Delicate Position.**

Wedding presents are frequently dis-  
tinguished for their uselessness, and  
gift-making at any time is always at-  
tended with some danger, but there is  
a contractor near Albany who realizes  
that the most generous intentions are  
likely to turn out disastrously. The  
Albany Journal tells how it came about.

A faithful Irish employe announced  
his desire to take a month's vacation  
in order to visit his brother in the  
West. He had worked so well and  
steadily that his employer not only  
granted the request, but made him a  
present of a new valise. The night be-  
fore Tim was to leave he received the  
gift, accompanied by a few appreciative  
words.

Tim stared at the valise for a mo-  
ment and then asked: "What am I to  
do with that?"

"Why, put your clothes in it when  
you go away, of course," answered the  
contractor.

"Put me clothes in it, is it?" said  
Tim. "An' phwat will Oi wear if Oi  
put me clothes in that?"—Youth's  
Companion.

**European Tourists and others destined**

to eastern points, will find the low rates  
applying over the Nickel Plate Road to  
New York, New England and other  
eastern destinations, specially attractive.

The eastern terminals via this line are only  
from three to ten minutes from all ocean  
steamship docks, and the service afforded  
is first class. Three trains daily from Chi-  
cago. Uniformed colored porters are in  
charge of day coaches, whose duties require  
that proper care shall always be given  
to the wants of passengers enroute.

Meals served in dining cars at prices that  
are reasonable and within reach of all.  
Details cheerfully furnished on application  
to John Y. Calahan, General Agent, 111  
Adams St., Chicago. Chicago City Ticket  
Office, 111 Adams St. 35w3

**He Refuses to Write.**

That a man can successfully conduct  
a vast business for a number of years  
without writing or signing a letter  
seems to be incredible in this age of  
universal letter-writing, but it is said  
that J. Edward Addicks, who is pres-  
ident of a dozen corporations, never  
writes or signs a communication of  
any description.

Some years ago Mr. Addicks, accord-  
ing to the story, wrote a hasty letter to  
an old friend and business associate,  
but, by some fortunate accident, it was  
not mailed. The next day the in-  
justice of the letter was so strongly  
impressed upon his mind that he  
vowed that he would never write an-  
other letter.

He has telephones in each of his  
four homes, in those of all his con-  
fidential agents and employees, and in  
the private offices of all of the many  
corporations with which he is identi-  
fied, and all are paid for by him per-  
sonally, and all are supposed to be for  
his exclusive use.

His secretary conducts all of the  
usual correspondence of his office.

**Stand Like a Stone Wall.**

Between your children and the tortures  
of itching and burning eczema, scaldhead  
or other skin diseases. How? why? by  
using Bucklen's Arnica Salve, earth's great-  
est healer. Quickest cure for ulcers, fever  
sores, salt rheum, cuts, burns or bruises.

Infallible for Piles. 25c. at W. T. Hill's  
drug store.

**The Scepter.**

The scepter was the emblem of  
power. As the silver wand, so familiar  
in cathedrals, was once hollow, con-  
taining the "virge," or rod with which  
chastisement was inflicted upon the  
choristers and younger members of the  
foundation, so the royal scepter repre-  
sented the right to inflict punishment.

Hence the expression "to sway the  
scepter" implied the holding of regal  
dignity. The scepter with the dove  
possessed the additional significance  
of the Holy Ghost, as controlling the  
actions of the sovereign. The same  
idea was conveyed at Rheims by the  
beautiful ceremony of letting loose a  
number of doves at the coronation of  
the French kings.

**What Thin Folks Need.**

Is a greater power of digesting and assim-  
ilating food. For them Dr. King's New  
Life Pills work wonders. They tone and  
regulate the digestive organs, gently ex-  
pell all poisons from the system, enrich the  
blood, improve appetite, make healthy flesh  
Only 25c. at W. T. Hill's.

**CHICAGO IS FOURTH GREAT PORT**

Exceeded in Tonnage Only by London,  
New York and Hamburg.

In the thirty years since 1870 Chicago's  
shipping has more than quadrupled  
and in the tonnage of arrivals and  
clearances Chicago now ranks  
fourth among the ports of the world,  
following London, New York and  
Hamburg.

The latest figures relating to this  
matter are: London, 16,629,095 tons;  
New York, 16,445,320; Hamburg, 14,  
198,817; Chicago, 14,186,100; Antwerp,  
13,573,472; Liverpool, 11,818,000, and  
Marseilles, 9,629,114.

Chicago leads all United States ports  
except New York in tonnage, and the  
constant extension of lake traffic has  
added not only to the commerce of  
Chicago, but likewise very largely to  
the commerce of Cleveland, now a very  
important port of entry; Detroit, Buf-  
falo, Milwaukee, Duluth and Toledo.

The chief articles of commerce on  
the lakes are wheat, flour, coal, iron  
and lumber. In 1871 the number of  
bushels of wheat passing through  
the Soo canal was 1,376,705, while last  
year the number of bushels was 60,-  
000,000, or more than forty times as  
much as in 1871.

**Some Hints for Employers.**

The greatest good of an employer  
is wrapped up in the highest welfare  
of his employes. Their interests are  
identical and cannot be separated. The  
well-being and contentment of those  
who make it possible for him to carry  
on his business form a large part of  
the assets of an employer, and when  
he makes plans for their improvement  
he is making the most profitable in-  
vestment he can make for himself.

Like begets like and until employes  
feel a response of appreciation and  
helpfulness on their employer's part  
they will not study how to avoid every  
possible waste of material, time or en-  
ergy, nor will they be inclined to con-  
sider how they may make improve-  
ments in the conduct of his business.

**The Most Common Ailment.**

More people suffer from rheumatism  
than from any other ailment. This is  
wholly unnecessary, for a cure may be  
effected at a very small cost. G. W. Wes-  
cott, of Meadowdale, says: "I have been  
afflicted with rheumatism for some time  
and it has caused me much suffering. I  
concluded to try Chamberlain's Pain Balm  
and am pleased to say that it has cured me."

For sale by W. T. Hill, Antioch and Grays-  
lake Pharmacy.

**How He Was Handicapped.**

He was a Broadway policeman and a  
tremendously large one. He loomed  
up like a huge blue elephant, and as  
the lady waited on the corner near him  
for a car, she couldn't help saying  
something about his size, he looked so  
good natured. She rather inclined to  
believe that it was in the way.

"Well, no'm," he said, "it comes very  
handy when I've got to push and  
shove through a crowd, or to reach  
around and help a lot of ladies over  
the street, or to catch a runaway and  
swing onto him, but ma'am," and he  
sighed, "when it comes to buying  
pans, ready made, it's a—"

**Lowest Rates to Eastern Points.**

Will always apply via the Nickel Plate  
Road and it's eastern connections to all  
points in New York, New England and  
the eastern states. Three daily trains to  
Buffalo, New York and Boston. Standard  
equipment on all trains. Meals served in  
dining cars, on American club plan, at  
prices to suit passengers, from 35c. cents  
to \$1.00 per meal. For particulars call on or  
address John Y. Calahan, General Agent,  
111 Adams St., Chicago. Depot, Fifth  
Ave. and Harrison St. 35w3

**Holy Coat of Treves.**

The holy coat preserved at Treves,  
in Germany, is claimed to be the  
seamless garment worn by Christ, and  
for which the Roman soldiers cast lots  
during the crucifixion. It is a tunic,  
about five feet long, cut narrow at the  
shoulders and gradually widening at  
the knees. Many miracles are said to  
have been performed by this robe. Its  
history for the last 700 years is clear  
enough, but darkness shrouds the  
story of the relic to the twelfth cen-  
tury. The Catholic Church relies for  
proof of its authenticity upon a tradi-  
tion that it was one of a chestful of  
relics sent as a gift to the church at  
Treves by the Empress Helena. She  
is said to have found the coat at Jeru-  
salem while in search of the cross.

A legend says that in the ninth  
century the holy coat was concealed  
from the Normans in a crypt of the  
cathedral. There it remained forgot-  
ten until 1196, when it was rediscovered  
and placed in the high altar.

**Live in Extinct Crater.**

There is no more interesting or curi-  
ous sight on this earth than the inter-  
ior of the extinct crater, Aso San,  
about thirty miles from the city of  
Kumamoto, in Japan. It is inhabited  
by 20,000 people, who live and prosper  
within its vertical wall 800 feet high.  
The inhabitants rarely make a journey  
into the outer world, but form, as it  
were, a little nation by themselves.

**Wild Elephants Becoming Scarce.**

It is estimated that there are fewer  
than 10,000 wild elephants left in all  
the countries on the globe, and that  
five of these will be killed off where  
one is born. It is a matter of only a  
few years when the last one must go.

**Attention, Farmers!**

Breed to the best for the season of 1902.

The prize-winning and prize-producing  
Clydesdale stallion, Sir David, No. (8929)  
Sire, Barney 5002, be by the Darrah  
horse, Good Hope 1679—Dam, Lady  
Graham 2240, by Pride of Glasgow 239.  
Grand dam, Topsy 177, by Wallace 157, 2, etc. Sir  
David's dam, Starlight 4942. Grand dam  
Lady's Maid 2569.

The individual excellencies of this horse,  
those qualities which go to make up the  
perfect draft horse have but to be seen to be  
appreciated. He is a beautiful seal brown  
with narrow stripe on face. His aristocratic  
carriage, having a well-shaped breed-  
ing like head coupled to a beautifully arched  
neck with stylish action, give him a  
commanding appearance. With an ex-  
cellent middle, two good ends and strongly  
muscled all over, and set on legs the best,  
so strongly characteristic of the breed  
which, particularly on account of the fore-  
and-aft—the back-bone of the market  
today—and because a breeder their in-  
dividual excellencies are now becoming  
better known than ever, make them the  
foremost and without a shadow of doubt  
the most profitable horse for the farmer to  
breed today. The superiority of the Clydes-  
dale cross over all draft breeds has been  
fully demonstrated at all the leading exhi-  
bitions of the country and never more em-  
phatically than at the International Exhi-  
bitions held at Chicago in 1900, and 1901,  
where in draft classes for geldings and  
mares for single all the way through up  
to six-horse teams, the Clydesdale took first  
and second premium, leaving only third to  
Percherons.

TERMS—To insure a live colt \$15. Parties  
disposing of mares before foaling, held  
responsible for service fee.

For particulars address,  
25w4 W. G. THOM, Millburn, Ill.

**"Fighting Bob's" Name.**

Most persons have an idea that Rear  
Admiral Robley D. Evans acquired his  
nickname of "Fighting Bob" from some  
gallant service in the navy. A  
naval officer who was a cadet at Annapolis  
when Evans became a cadet  
tells this story of how he came to be  
thus christened: "Along in 1859 and  
1860 there was a saloonkeeper named  
Robert D. Evans, who continually got  
drunk. Every time this happened, and  
it was several times a week, five or  
six policemen had to be called to carry  
the drunken chap to jail, and he was  
dubbed 'Fighting Bob.' So the minute  
a cadet appeared bearing the name of  
R. D. Evans, the nickname was applied  
to him. Brother officers of the rear ad-  
miral say that he got the luckiest nick-  
name on record."

**No Loss of Time.**

I have sold Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera  
and Diarrhoea Remedy for years, and  
would rather be out of coffee and sugar  
than it. I sold five bottles of it, yesterday  
to threshers that could go no farther, and  
they are at work again this morning.—H.  
R. Phelps, Plymouth, Oklahoma. As it  
will be seen by the above the threshers  
were able to keep on their work without  
losing a single days time. You should  
keep a bottle of this remedy in your home.  
For sale by W. T. Hill, Antioch and Grays-  
lake Pharmacy.

**Loyal to America.**

It is interesting to find how anxious  
the children of foreign parentage are  
to become true Americans and resent  
any inference to the contrary. This  
was practically illustrated not long  
ago in the Hancock school at the  
North End in Boston, where almost 98  
per cent of the children are of foreign  
birth or parentage.

Mrs. Mary A. Livermore was once a  
pupil of the Hancock school in the  
North End. After the annual alumni  
banquet the old pupils visit the school  
and addresses are made. As Mrs. Liver-  
more rose to speak, not long ago, she  
addressed the girls as "my little for-  
eign sisters," when a small Italian girl  
sprang to her feet and said, "O lady,  
we ain't foreigners now, we are Amer-  
icans." Mrs. Livermore was intensely  
pleased with the answer.

**"Salivets."**

Speaking of "salivets," a Buffalo  
woman has a little story to tell. When  
she asked a clerk in a certain store  
for a cuspidor the young man responded  
with kindly forbearance, "Do you  
mean 'salivet,' maddam?" The lady  
had never heard the thing called by  
that name, but not wishing to appear  
ignorant of the niceties of the vernacu-  
lar, she meekly submitted to correction.  
The young man was sorry, but  
they were no longer keeping "salivets"  
in stock.

Going to another store, the lady, on  
the point of asking again for a cuspidor,  
suddenly checked herself, and, hesitating  
a moment to recall the latest  
fashionable name, asked with con-  
fidence, "Have you any spittoonets?"—  
Buffalo Commercial.

**A Gallant Answer.**

The celebrated Pontenelle, when 90  
years old, happened to pass his friend,  
the beautiful Mme. Hevelius, in the  
public street without perceiving her.  
"Ah," exclaimed the lady, "this is your  
galantry, then, to pass before me  
without even looking at me." "If I  
had looked at you madame," retorted  
Pontenelle, "I could never have passed  
you at all."

**Like a Browning Man.**

Five years ago a disease the doctors call  
dyspepsia took such a hold of me that I  
could scarcely go, writes Geo. S. Marsh, a  
well known attorney of Nacona, Tex. I  
took quantities of pepsin and other medi-  
cines but nothing helped me. As a drown-  
ing man grabs at a straw I grabbed at  
Kodol. I felt an improvement at once and  
after a few bottles am sound and well.  
Kodol is the only medicine which exactly  
reproduces the natural digestive juices and  
consequently is the only one which digests  
any good food and cures any form of stom-  
ach trouble. W. T. Hill.

**Highway Treasurers Report.**

Statement by A. J. Feller, Highway Treasurer

of Township No. 40 Range 10 of the 8th P. M. in the  
County of Lake and State of Illinois, of the amount  
of public funds received and expended by him  
during the fiscal year, ending on the first day of  
April, 1902, showing the amount of public funds  
on hand at the commencement of said fiscal year,  
the amount of public funds received and from  
what sources received, the amount of public funds  
expended and for what purpose expended, during  
said fiscal year, ending as aforesaid. The said  
A. J. Feller, being duly sworn, deposes and  
says, that the following statement by him sub-  
scribed, is true and correct. A. J. Feller, J. P.  
Antioch, Ill.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 13th  
day of April, 1902. J. C. James, Jr.,  
Justice of the Peace

Amount of Funds Received and from What Source

1901	Received from	Amount
Aug 1	Received from Co. Treasurer, del.	\$1670 05
Aug 1	Received from Co. Treasurer, del.	47 89
Aug 1	Received from Co. Treasurer, del.	2 22
Aug 1	Received from Co. Treasurer, del.	166 55
Aug 1	Received from Co. Treasurer, del.	20 07
Aug 1	Received from Co. Treasurer, del.	210 49
Aug 1	Received from Co. Treasurer, del.	2 00
Aug 1	Received from Co. Treasurer, del.	9 00
Aug 1	Received from Co. Treasurer, del.	19 08
Aug 1	Received from Co. Treasurer, del.	4 27
Mar 21	Received from L. M. Hughes, town	1350 80
Mar 21	Received from L. M. Hughes, town	160 48
Total receipts		\$1994 90
Balance on hand April 1st, 1902		\$1014 61

Amount of Money Expended and for Purposes

1901	Expended for	Amount
May 6	Paid H. Beck, first payment on	\$200 00
May 6	Paid H. Beck, first payment on	5 00
May 6	Paid H. Beck, first payment on	11 03
May 6	Paid H. Beck, first payment on	1 91
May 6	Paid H. Beck, first payment on	7 30
May 6	Paid H. Beck, first payment on	20 00
May 6	Paid H. Beck, first payment on	4 60
May 6	Paid H. Beck, first payment on	125 10
May 6	Paid H. Beck, first payment on	33 33
May 6	Paid H. Beck, first payment on	67 67
May 6	Paid H. Beck, first payment on	60 00
May 6	Paid H. Beck, first payment on	167 83
May 6	Paid H. Beck, first payment on	34 00
May 6	Paid H. Beck, first payment on	7 93
May 6	Paid H. Beck, first payment on	16 16
May 6	Paid H. Beck, first payment on	6 25
May 6	Paid H. Beck, first payment on	11 23
May 6	Paid H. Beck, first payment on	2 60
May 6	Paid H. Beck, first payment on	3 00
May 6	Paid H. Beck, first payment on	41 40
May 6	Paid H. Beck, first payment on	22 50
May 6	Paid H. Beck, first payment on	1 60
May 6	Paid H. Beck, first payment on	14 05
May 6	Paid H. Beck, first payment on	21 15
May 6	Paid H. Beck, first payment on	73 62
May 6	Paid H. Beck, first payment on	10 75
May 6	Paid H. Beck, first payment on	1 23
May 6	Paid H. Beck, first payment on	100 00
May 6	Paid H. Beck, first payment on	16 79
May 6	Paid H. Beck, first payment on	27 60
May 6	Paid H. Beck, first payment on	35 00
May 6	Paid H. Beck, first payment on	1 25
May 6	Paid H. Beck, first payment on	18 00
May 6	Paid H. Beck, first payment on	16 75
May 6	Paid H. Beck, first payment on	50 62
May 6	Paid H. Beck, first payment on	14 50
May 6	Paid H. Beck, first payment on	8 75
May 6	Paid H. Beck, first payment on	35 00
May 6	Paid H. Beck, first payment on	187 05
May 6	Paid H. Beck, first payment on	23 00
May 6	Paid H. Beck, first payment on	12 25
May 6	Paid H. Beck, first payment on	12 25
May 6	Paid H. Beck, first payment on	1 50
May 6	Paid H. Beck, first payment on	4 68
May 6	Paid H. Beck, first payment on	6 25
May 6	Paid H. Beck, first payment on	12 25
May 6	Paid H. Beck, first payment on	14 00
May 6	Paid H. Beck, first payment on	21 00
May 6	Paid H. Beck, first payment on	45 00
May 6	Paid H. Beck, first payment on	93 00
Dec 21	Paid H. Beck, first payment on	3 13

1902

Jan 13

Jan 13

Jan 13

Jan 13

Jan 13